

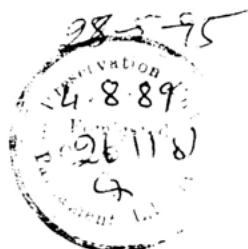
Monday, April 15, 1963/
Chaitra 25, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series

Volume XVII, 1963/1885 (Saka)

[April 13 to 24, 1963/ Chaitra 23 to Vaisakha 4, 1885 (Saka)]



FOURTH SESSION 1963/1884-85 (Saka)

(Vol. XVII contains Nos. 41 to 50)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 15, 1963/Chaitra 25,
1855 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of a Bengali Regiment

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- *858. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Defence be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up
a Bengali regiment as requested by
the Government of West Bengal has
been given due consideration; and

(b) if so, the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has not been ac-
cepted.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What are the
main points that were put forward for
setting up this regiment?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Sir, the general
policy of the Government is to broad-
base the recruitment as much as pos-
sible with the stipulation that it does
not affect the efficiency of the army.
In consonance with this policy, class

composition has been abolished in
technical arms and services. There-
fore, calling a regiment by sectional
name would be inconsistent with such
policy and also would not be desir-
able and would be inappropriate in
the present context.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know
whether such sectional regiments are
at present in vogue, and if so, how
they were named in that way?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Such regiments
are there but gradually new classes
are being inducted into them also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : भारत में जो आर
भी ऐसे युग्म हैं, क्या उन के लिये भी सरकार
अलग रेजिमेंट्स कायम करने जा रही हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने
कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट का ऐसा इरादा नहीं
है और पिछली ऐसा रेजिमेंट्स में भी आर
लोगों को शामिल किया जा रहा है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know
if it is not the intention of the West
Bengal Government in making this
representation that the nomenclature
is not so important as the fact of the
admission of more and more Bengalis
into the military services in view of
the fact that even during the British
rule, before the First World War,
some facilities were given to the
Bengalis, known as the non-martial
people, to enter the army?

The Minister of Defence (Shri
Y. B. Chavan): There is no ban on
recruitment of Bengalis into the
infantry. Even now, in the Rajput
Infantry, for example, Bengalis are
recruited. As a matter of fact, if the
name is only a minor or major
consideration, there is something

like the Bengali Engineering Group. But the question is whether we should encourage having the nomenclature from a sectional basis. Once we concede to include Bengal, possibly somebody else might come forward. The idea is to discourage it from time to time if we can.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if it is not the idea that people belonging to different areas of our country, whether having martial traditions or not, should be by special effort introduced into the army because the army today means not only brawns but brains also and all kinds of people can take part?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The principle is accepted and, as I said people of all sections are being recruited in the army.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रामन्, क्या शासन ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि उस नई रेजिमेंट का नाम "बंगाली रेजिमेंट" न रखा कर "बंगाल रेजिमेंट" रखा जाये, जिस से किसे जाति या वर्ग विशेष का बोध न हो कर किसे प्रदेश या क्षेत्र विशेष का बोध हो ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : यह सब सोचा गया है और यह भी माना गया है कि अब यह ज्यादा बढ़ाना ठीक नहीं है ।

Shri Mohammad Elias: A few days ago the Chief Minister of West Bengal stated in the Assembly that they have made a strong plea to the Central Government for the setting up of a Bengali regiment and they have not received any reply to that representation. May I know whether it is true and what is the reaction of the Central Government to this representation of the West Bengal Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Today's announcement would itself be a reply.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government have examined the necessity of giving proportionate

representation in the armed forces State-wise as far as practicable?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, once we accept the principle of proportionate representation then it becomes a difficult question to finalise the basis for that proportionate representation.

Shri Hem Barua: My question was about giving representation State-wise.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly, this principle is accepted that there should be nothing like martial or non-martial people, and gradually we should go on inducting people from different regions as far as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears from the answer of the Deputy Minister that Government is not in favour of having a nomenclature for a particular State. I want to know whether the names of the present regiments, like the Mahratta Regiment, are going to be changed.

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether they will be removed or not. He has not answered that.

Mr. Speaker: Will he decide it or I will decide it? That question was put and the answer was given. Shri Yashpal Singh asked a question and it was replied that gradually others would be inducted into such regiments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was different.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether it is the policy of the Government progressively to make all units composite units, because India is one?

Mr. Speaker: I have not been able to follow the question fully, but I

think it is the same as was asked earlier.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, may I repeat what I said in different words? The question of removing class composition completely is not feasible at the present moment. It will take quite a long time, possibly even a generation. I cannot say what time it will take but there is no doubt in my mind that it should go as soon as possible. When we reach that stage the question of changing the present nomenclatures can also be considered.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that one of the members of the National Integration Committee has strongly recommended that such names should not be given as they create provincialism?

Mr. Speaker: That question has been answered.

श्रमिकों को प्रबन्ध में शामिल किया जाना

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*८५६. { श्रीमती सावित्री निगम:
श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्रीमती जमुना देवी :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि औद्योगिक एकाइयों में श्रमिकों को प्रबन्ध में शामिल करने के लिये जो योजना बनाई गई थी, उसमें अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री रं० कि० मालवीय) : ३१ मार्च, १९६३ को निजी और सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों के ५३ प्रतिष्ठान (establishment) 'प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों का योगदान' सम्बन्धी योजना चला रहे थे जबकि पिछले साल इस प्रकार के प्रतिष्ठानों का संख्या २६ थी ।

[On March 31, 1963 fifty-three undertakings both in the private and the public sectors were operating the

scheme of Workers' Participation in Management as against twenty-nine such undertakings last year.]

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the nature or set-up in which the labourers are participating in the management? Are they holding positions in the board of directors or only participating as members of those committees which are looking after these establishments?

Shri R. K. Malviya: In some establishments they are holding the post of director. Ordinarily, they are in the consultative committees.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact that these labourers have participated only in advisory capacities and not in executive capacities? If so, is the Ministry going to recommend to the establishments that the labourers should be given an opportunity to take up executive posts?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I object to the word "labourer". We always use the word "worker".

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The machinery through which the participation functions is called the Joint Management Council, where the composition provides for the representation of workers. One part of it invests the committee with certain executive powers also, some specified functions for administration of certain services for the welfare of workers, canteens and things of that kind. The rest is purely consultation regarding the field of subjects. Then they should be given information about the working of the concern, its accounts, balance sheet etc.

Shri R. S. Pandey: A committee was appointed by the Labour Ministry in 1952 to study this aspect of participation of labour in management and later on a report was submitted

by it. May I know how far the Government has succeeded in implementing it?

Shri R. K. Malviya: It was not in 1952. It started from 1958. Whatever decisions have been taken in the tripartite body are being implemented. As I have already stated, it has been implemented in 53 establishments, both private and public.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What steps have been taken to set up machinery to promote joint management councils in all the States and at the Centre?

Shri R. K. Malviya: There is a cell at the Centre which promotes these joint management councils. The States have also got their sub-committees.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पक्का माल काटन मिलों में या चीनी मिलों आदि में बनता है जब उनको खेतीहर और खेतीहर मजदूर कच्चा माल सप्लाई करते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या खेतीहरों और खेतीहर मजदूरों को भी सरकार इस में शामिल करने जा रही है ?

श्री २० कि० मालवीय : इस में तो वही शामिल होते हैं जो मिलों में या फैक्ट्रीज में काम करते हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैंने पूछा था कि क्या खेतीहरों और खेतीहर मजदूरों को भी शामिल सरकार करेगी, इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दिया है कि जो मिलों में काम करते हैं, सिर्फ वही शामिल होंगे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह तो नैगिटिव जवाब हुआ । इसका जवाब हां में या न में दिया जाना चाहिये ।

श्री २० कि० मालवीय : अगर खेतीहर मजदूर फैक्ट्रीज में काम करते हैं तो वे शामिल हों सकेंगे ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want a clear-cut answer because the replies given are very evasive. How far have we progressed in this matter so far as productivity is concerned, so far as management is concerned and so far as the division of the profit in terms of incentive bonus and other bonuses are concerned?

Shri Nanda: So far as the last part of the question is concerned, it is outside the purview of the Joint Management Council, that is, the division of profits. That is a matter between the Unions and the management. So far as productivity is concerned, two seminars which were held showed very clearly the evidence of all concerned, that is, the representative of management, of workers and of States, that wherever this experiment was tried it led to good results in terms of increased productivity and better relations.

Shri Mohammad Elias: What particular steps have been taken by the Government against those employers who are obstructing labour's participation in management and, at the same time, what particular steps have been taken to promote this scheme during the emergency?

Shri Nanda: With regard to the emergency, a special set-up is being created for the purpose of joint functioning through the Emergency Production Committees which are spreading throughout the industry. About what steps are being taken to promote this, already my hon. colleague has mentioned them. As regards the question "If there is obstruction, what do we do?", we have left it on a voluntary footing so far. We persuade them. Obstruction sometimes comes from the workers and sometimes from the management.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that this particular scheme of participation of labour in management has not at all been implemented in the public sector undertakings, like, the Railways, the Posts and Telegraphs and Defence

and all the public corporations; if so, the reasons for the same and why the scheme has not been implemented even during the emergency.

Shri. Nanda: In the public sector some undertakings have adopted it, not all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have mentioned three.

Shri Nanda: We have been trying to persuade them also. It is a good thing. They should also-and, I hope, they will—take to it.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स में जो वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन की स्कीम है, इसको क्या एग्जिकलचरल सैक्टर में भी लागू करने का आपका विचार है ?

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : अभी तो नहीं है। अभी तो फैंट्राल में जो वर्कर्स काम करते हैं, उनके लिये ही यह है।

भारतीय वायु सीमा का अतिक्रमण

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- *८६० { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल :
श्री मरंडी :
श्री हेम बरभा :
श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तान महांनों में पाकिस्तान और चीन के विमानों ने कितनी बार भारतीय वायु सीमा का अतिक्रमण किया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विरोध-प्रभेजने के अतिरिक्त और भी कोई कड़ी

कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या यह अतिक्रमण उन स्थानों पर विशेषतः हुआ जहां हमारे सैनिक पड़ाव हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री वा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) १ जनवरी १९६३ से पाकिस्तानी विमानों ने ६ बार भारतीय वायु सीमा का अतिक्रमण किया है और चीनी विमानों ने कोई भी नहीं।

(ख) जो नहीं।

(ग) ये अतिक्रमण जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, पंजाब और त्रिपुरा में किये गये हैं।

[(a) Since 1st January 1963, there have been six violations of Indian air space by Pakistani aircraft and none by the Chinese.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The violations were in J. & K., Punjab and Tripura.]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पाँछे कुछ दिनों के लिये जब प्रधान मंत्री जी रक्षा मंत्री का कार्य भी कर रहे थे और इसी प्रकार पाकिस्तानी विमानों के अतिक्रमण हुए थे तो उन्होंने बताया था कि यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो विरोध पत्रों के अतिरिक्त कुछ और कदम उठाने के सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार निश्चय करेगी। अब दुबारा जब यह सूचना दी जा रही है कि छः बार और पाकिस्तानी विमानों ने अतिक्रमण किया है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कुछ और मजबूत कदम उठाने का भी इस सम्बन्ध में निश्चय किया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think that consideration is always with the authorities concerned. Taking strong action depends upon the possibilities of each case.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जम्मू काश्मीर, पंजाब और त्रिपुरा में जिन पाकिस्तानी

विमानों ने भारतीय सीमा का अतिक्रमण किया है वे विमान क्या उन स्थानों पर उड़े हैं जहाँ पर मुख्य रूप से हमारे सैनिक पड़ाव थे और यदि हाँ तो कितना ऊँचाई पर वे विमान उड़े और क्या उन्होंने उन स्थानों के कोई चित्र आदि लेने का भी यत्न किया ?

श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण : यह कहना मुश्किल है ।

श्री भक्त वशंत : भारत और पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधियों का पिछले दिनों जो बैठकें हुई थीं, उन में क्या यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था और यह ज़ार डालने का प्रयत्न किया गया था कि अगर इस तरह का घटनाएँ होतीं रहीं तो दोनों देशों के बीच कटुतापूर्ण वातावरण बना रहेगा ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information about this particular point.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is the maximum limit to which these aeroplanes flew so far as the Indian territory is concerned and may I know what is the approximate amount of time during which they were on our air space.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They were for a short duration of time and in some cases it is quite possible that the incursions were rather marginal.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether in the space which has been vacated by the Chinese, roads are being made under the shelter of aeroplanes or air defence of China?

Mr. Speaker: I could not follow.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether in the space which has been vacated or where the Chinese have withdrawn they are building roads or some sort of communications with the idea of air defence of China?

Mr. Speaker: That would be altogether different.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any truth in certain press reports to the effect that China is committing violations of Indian air space over Sikkim and Bhutan while falsely accusing India of violating Chinese air space and if so, may I know whether Government has reason to apprehend or believe that in conformity with past pattern this is only a prelude to China aggression against India over Sikkim or Bhutan?

Mr. Speaker: Some opinions; some inferences.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, Sir. Apart from that, I have not in mind any intrusion over Sikkim there. I cannot say certainly that there has been none. But I do not remember. I do not think any inference could be drawn to that effect such as the hon. Member has done.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know how these air violations compare with similar air violations in the corresponding periods of 1961-62?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is rather difficult to make any comparison

Mr. Speaker: Whether there is increase or decrease.

Shri Kapur Singh: Yes.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not got the figures of last year at the present moment. Even the number of six violations is considerable.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the proposed air aid from friendly countries stipulates that it can be utilised in actual combat and, if so, may I know whether in view of this, in the context of it, our Air Force is geared up to the point so that it might be able to shoot down the foreign aircraft violating our air space?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different thing altogether.

Marine Diesel Engines

- +
- *861. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras has been selected for setting up a factory for the manufacture of armine diesel engines for sea-going vessels and inland water-craft;

(b) whether any foreign industrial concern will collaborate in this project; and

(c) when the factory will start producing engines?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) Yes, Sir. Ennore near Madras has been selected.

(b) Messrs M. A. N. of West Germany are the collaborator.

(c) In eary 1965.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May we know what will be the financial involvement in this project?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It will be Rs. 5.53 crores.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that Messrs. Vickers Armstrong has undertaken another project of truck manufacture in the neighbourhood of Madras, may I know whether the Government have enquired whether they should undertake this project also?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): This is also another suggestion. The information given is about the commitment we have made. This is another suggestion.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the total requirement of marine diesel engines and how much is imported today?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not got that information. I can give the size of the financial commitment made. I have not got information about the total requirements.

Shri Kunhan: May I know what is the production capacity of the projecting the proposed factory?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The whole thing, at the present moment, is at the negotiation stage. We have made certain commitments. All the details have to be worked out.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि मामूली इंजनों और डीजल इंजनों की चाल और खर्च में कितना अन्तर है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि मामूली इंजनों और डीजल इंजनों की चाल में कितना अन्तर है ?

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : चाल और खर्च में कितन अन्तर है ?

Mr. Speaker: What would be the difference in expenses?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is rather difficult.

Mr. Speaker: Difficult for the Defence Minister to say.

Shri Mohammad Elias: There was a scheme under consideration by the Defence Ministry for producing marine engines in Mazagon and Garden Reach. May I know whether the Government will utilise these two factories for producing these marine engines for the sea-going vessels?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Marine engine is a very specialised and complex job which will have to be done by a

specialised concern. This will be working under Garden Reach itself.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether Vizag or any other place in Andhra Pradesh was originally thought of for the location of this factory and what are the reasons why it was given up?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This was considered to be rather much better.

MIG Factories

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*862. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Ulaka:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Sūri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sites for MIG factories have been selected;

(b) whether any financial assistance has been assured by the Russian Government for setting up these factories; and

(c) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Nasik in Maharashtra State has been selected for locating the air frame factory and Koraput in Orissa State has been selected for locating the aero-engine factory.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कब तक यह आशा कि जाय कि यह मिग विमानों का काम भारत में चालू हो जायेगा और हम उस के मिग विमानों का फायदा उठा सकेंगे ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): We expect between 18 months and 2 years.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह बात भी सही है कि मिग विमानों से ऊँचा किस्म के विमान अब तैयार हो रहे हैं, और क्या उन के लिये सरकार ने किसी देश के साथ बातचीत की है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जो बात चीन की है वह आप के सामने रखी है, और कोई बात करने हो तो दूसरी चीज है ।

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the Orissa Government have already acquired a certain portion of land for this purpose and if so, when the project will be set up in that area?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Orissa Government have certainly given promise of supply of all facilities for the factory, water and electricity also.

Shri Maheswar Naik: When will it be started?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It all depends on when the project report becomes ready. When all the necessary technical preparations are made, certainly it will go.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस का क्या कारण है कि मिग कारखाने का एक हिस्सा महाराष्ट्र में बनाया जा रहा है और दूसरा उड़ीसा में ? क्या इस से खर्च ज्यादा नहीं पड़ेगा ? अगर इस के लिये कोई खास वजह है तो क्या वह बतलाई जा सकेगा ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The technical committee which visited this area have also recommended them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are several types of MIG's operating in the Soviet Union and also in China. May I know whether it is the intention of the factory to arrive at parity with regard to the different types of MIG's between India and China?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The one that we are having is the latest one.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I understand that this aircraft is not an all-whether aircraft like the Gnat which is under manufacture at Bangalore. If so, have the capabilities of this aircraft been assessed by Air Headquarters and are they quite satisfied about the performance of it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes.

Shri Tyagi: Will the aero-engines also be manufactured in this factory, and if so, of what make would the aero-engines be?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly, the aero-engines will be manufactured in the factory. About the other technical details, I would not be able to give the necessary information.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस कारखाने के अन्दर क्या वैसे ही मिग विमान बनेंगे जैसे कि रूस ने हमें दिये हैं या उस से ऊंची क्वालिटी के बनेंगे। उस ने हमें पुरानी क्वालिटी के विमान दिये हैं और चीन को नई क्वालिटी के, जो कि पुरानों से ज्यादा अच्छे हैं।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं ने पहले बतलाया कि जो विमान उन्होंने हम को दिये हैं वे उन के सब से अच्छे विमान हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that it was disclosed recently in Washington by Mr. Patnaik that supersonic and subsonic aircraft are not necessary against Chinese air attack, may I know whether the utility of the MIG aircraft has been examined in the light of this disclosure?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not know what exactly the hon. Member means by the term 'disclosures'. It was just a personal view that he had expressed

Mr. Speaker: That part might be left out. The second part of the

question namely whether the utility of this has been examined may be answered.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think that I have already answered the question, and I have said 'Yes'. It has been assessed.

Production of Children's Films

*863. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibility of the Films Division undertaking the work of producing Children's Films has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know how long it will take to come to a decision?

Shri Sham Nath: The Controller of Films Division is examining the question and he will let us know very soon as to what additional facilities would be required for doing this work.

Shri P. Kunhan: What assistance has been given to the Children's Film Society so far?

Shri Sham Nath: As regards financial assistance to the Children's Film Society, it was paid Rs. 48.5 lakhs up to 1962-63.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : फिल्म डिवीजन के द्वारा बच्चों के चित्र बनाने का जो आयोजन किया जा रहा है क्या उस का यह कारण है कि चिल्ड्रेन्स फिल्म सोसायटी नाम की संस्था बिल्कुल असफल रही है या कोई दूसरी बात है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there were serious charges against the Children's Film Society and whether any enquiry has been made, and if so, what action has been taken?

Shri Sham Nath: That question was answered some time back. The three officers appointed by Government had examined the whole working of the society, and they had submitted their report, and the society's executive committee has taken some action on the findings of those three officers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the action?

Mr. Speaker: The answer is that action has been taken.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। मैं ने पूछा था कि इस योजना पर किस कारण से विचार किया जा रहा है ? एक कारण यह हो सकता है कि चूँकि वह संस्था असफल रही है इसलिये फिल्म डिबीजन बना रहा है, लेकिन अगर यह कारण नहीं है तो क्या कारण है जिस की वजह से ऐसा विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Sham Nath: Sir, the immediate reason was that the Estimates Committee in their 159th report had made this suggestion, and, therefore, it is being examined.

Shri Ansar Harvani: In view of the fact that the three officers who were appointed by the Government of India to make an enquiry into the affairs of the Children's Film Society have passed serious strictures, and in view also of the fact that the secretary of the Children's Film Society had to resign; has there been any proposal to change the managing committee which was entirely responsible for its mismanagement?

Shri Sham Nath: We propose to reconstitute the committee and as and when the terms of the present members expire, new members are expected to be appointed.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether some experts in child psychology are going to be the members of this division?

Shri Sham Nath: The entire question is being examined, and when we know what additional facilities will be required, this aspect could also be taken into consideration.

विमान परिवहन सेवा

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{ श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
*८६४. { श्री कछवाय :
{ श्री प्रिय गुप्त :

क्या अम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विमान परिवहन सेवा को जन उपयोगी सेवा बनाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) क्या जांच के व्योरो की अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्षेत्र कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes.

(b) An amending Bill is likely to be introduced shortly.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : अभी देश में विमान परिवहन का काम कौन कौन सी प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ कर रही हैं ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The appropriate Government, which is the State Government, has to declare it a public utility service under section 2(n) of the Industrial Disputes Act. We are seeking to amend the Act to include air transport service as a public utility service.

Mr. Speaker: The question is: which are the private companies which are at present carrying on this air service?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I do not think it arises out of this question.

Mr. Speaker: He has not got the answer.

यह इसके अन्दर नहीं है ।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : इसी के अन्दर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इसी में है तो इस वक्त उनके पास जवाब नहीं होगा । आप और सवाल कीजिए ।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : क्या आपकी कोई सरकारी कम्पनी इस काम को कर रही है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The question is whether Government have decided to declare the air transport service as a public utility service. The appropriate government is the State Government. We are seeking to amend the Act itself.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this will be declared a public utility service only for the duration of the emergency or it is a final decision that air transport service will be a public utility service?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Air transport service will rank alongside the railways, telegraph services, postal services. *Pari passu* it will also be declared a public utility service.

Training of Air Force Pilots

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*865. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an emergency scheme for training of Air Force Pilots in various civilian flying clubs; and

(b) If so, which clubs will be used for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bombay Flying Club, Bombay; Delhi Flying Club, Delhi; Madras Flying Club, Madras; Nagpur Flying Club, Nagpur; and Hind Provincial Flying Club, Kanpur, have been selected for imparting elementary flying training to the Indian Air Force pilot trainees.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any new training institute is proposed to be opened?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Other training institutes have already been opened by the IAF.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether for the turn-out of trained personnel, the duration of training has been decreased?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir.

Rural Labour Enquiry

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*866. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
 { **Shri P. Kunhan:**
 { **Shri Pottekkatt:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to carry out field work relating to the Rural Labour Enquiry;

(b) whether the details of the Enquiry have been finalised; and

(c) when the field work will commence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The field work of the Rural Labour Enquiry has been integrated with the 18th round of the National Sample Survey.

(b) The designing of schedules, concepts and definitions, instructions, pilot survey, training of field staff etc. have been completed.

(c) The field work commenced in February, 1963.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Is the inquiry going to be total in the sense of all-India coverage or is it a random inquiry?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The inquiry, as it is, was conducted on a fixed 830 villages and 11,000 agricultural labour households were involved. Then it was really concerned with employment, unemployment, wages, average household income by sources, average household consumption expenditure by broad consumption groups and indebtedness of agricultural labourers.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: In view of the stupendous task involved, is an adequate machinery being evolved for a proper inquiry?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It has to be precise. There cannot be an adequate machinery without being precise and it being well-spread, indicating various households, various villages and various regions also.

Shri P. Kunhan: Which are the States where the survey has so far been fully carried out?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I think it contains the entire country. I do not know if it includes Andamans and Nicobars; otherwise it contains the entire country.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Has unemployment of labourers in rural parts increased?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am happy to be able to say that so far the broad conclusions are:

- (a) There has been an increase in the average income (from all sources) of the agricultural labour households;
- (b) there has been a slight increase in employment position of agricultural labourers. Even assuming 93 days of unemployment (a figure underestimated) in 1950-51 to be

true, the number of days unemployed for want of work shows a drop from 72 in 1950-51 to 56 in 1956-57.

- (c) There is evidence that the wage rates in agriculture have declined.
- (d) The economic position of landless agricultural labourers has shown a general improvement.
- (e) The increased indebtedness was largely the result of increased borrowing for production, social and other purposes as against consumption purposes.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि राज्य सरकारों ने रूरल एरियाज में जो कम्पलसरी श्रमदान की स्कीम चालू की है उससे शहरों के साथ डिनपैरिटी क्रिएट होती है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: This is all-embracing. The State Government comes in only to help us so far as this enquiry is concerned.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या राज्य सरकारों ने ऐसा किया है कि गांवों में श्रमदान कम्पलसरी कर दिया है और शहरों को उससे एडजेम्प्ट रखा है ? अगर हाँ, तो क्या यह रूरल एरियाज और अरबन एरियाज के बीच में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं है ?

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : श्रमदान है या बेगार है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There is no *shramdan* here. We are only getting details of rural earnings and indebtedness.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: What is the position of the agro-economic industries in rural India as envisaged by the Rural Credit Enquiry Committee?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far we have been able to register little improvement so far as rural indus-

trialisation is concerned. Apart from that, I am not able to say anything.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव: यह जो भूमि-हीन मजदूरों की गांवों में काम नहीं मिल रहा है, क्या इसके लिये सरकार कोई खास इन्तिजाम करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The Land Ceiling Act itself has helped in bringing down the figure of landless labourers, and that has been the pattern throughout India.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: In how many days in the year does the rural labourer get employment?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I gave the figures. From 98 it has come down to 72.

Shri P. R. Patel: In the Report it is stated that so long as the income of the agriculturist is not improved it will not be possible for him to give more to the labourers. May I know whether attempts are being made to appoint a Tariff Commission so that increase to the labour may be given in proportion to the increase in the income of the agriculturist?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is true that the aim is to increase the income of the agricultural labourer, but more important is to provide him with all the facilities so that he will not borrow from all sources. Co-operative lending, seeds, manure—all these are really helping him so far as expenditure is concerned.

Shri P. R. Patel: My question was different. My question was this. The enquiry report says that most of the agriculturists have decreased income and they are not in a position to give more wages to the labourers. That is the finding of the report. You must have read it.

Mr. Speaker: I confess I have not read it. He may put the question to me.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know how labourers can get more so long as the income of the agriculturist has not increased.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It has to be related to the retail prices. Since retail prices are generally higher than the wholesale prices and in view of the fact that the proportion of man-days paid for in kind is higher in 1956-57 as compared to 1950-51, the net effect was to pull down the cash value of wages in 1956-57 as compared to 1950-51.

Shri Kapur Singh: What is the basic difference, if any, between this modern system of compulsory *shramdan* and the ancient feudal system of begar?

Mr. Speaker: Is he going to answer it?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I do not think I will be able to answer it. It is a question dealing with agricultural labour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can *dan* be compulsory?

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether this enquiry has given any figures of the average daily wage earned by agricultural labour today? How does this average compare with the pre-independence average?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is one of the items under consideration. I am not able to give the exact figure. It only shows improvement in his status as an employee.

Shri Tyagi: How can that be possible until the enquiry has been completed?

Some hon. Members

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Not three or four at a time. Shri Tyagi may ask for clarification.

Shri Tyagi: My question was not answered. I enquired as to what exactly is the average income of agricultural labourer today. If the enquiry has not given this finding, what else have the Government got? I cannot understand.

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing. Next question.

Parliamentary Proceedings on A.I.R.

*867. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total time (Broadcasting hours) allotted for coverage of Parliamentary proceedings over the A.I.R. daily;

(b) the type and form of various radio programmes in which these proceedings are covered; and

(c) what new and additional programmes or features have been introduced for better coverage of Parliamentary proceedings over the A.I.R. during the last two years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) There is no specific time allotted for coverage of Parliamentary proceedings.

(b) Parliamentary proceedings are covered at present in news bulletins of All India Radio only.

(c) None.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Leaving aside the speeches made by the hon. Minister in this House, may I know if any special instructions have been given by the Ministry to the All India Radio to highlight mainly the points made in the Opposition speeches only?

Shri Sham Nath: No, Sir.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: In view of the fact that Parliamentary proceedings is one of the most important items to be covered by the All India Radio every day, may I know if any proposal is under the consideration of the Government to give better technical training to the correspondents who are supposed to cover the proceedings of Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Sham Nath: The people who cover the proceedings of the House are among our best correspondents in the A.I.R.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I want to know if better technical training is given.

Mr. Speaker: He has made a suggestion and the Minister would consider it.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि यह जो ब्राडकास्टिंग होती है उस में डिबेट में बोलने वाले मੈम्बर्स के केवल नाम पढ़ दिये जाते हैं, यदि हाँ, तो कम से कम केवल उनके नाम ही न दिये जायें

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बहस कर रहे हैं ।

श्री शिव नारायण : सवाल मेरा यह है कि ब्राडकास्ट में डिबेट में जो मੈम्बर्स हिस्सा लेते हैं उनके केवल नाम भर पढ़ दिये जाते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की शिकायत है सवाल तो नहीं हुआ ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं चाहूंगा कि आग्रन्दा से सरकार मेहरबानी कर के उन की स्पीच का जिस्ट भी दिलाया करे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले शिकायत थी अब सजेशन हो गया ।

Shri Ansar Harvani: Sometime back there used to be a commentary on Parliamentary proceedings by a Parliamentary Commentator of the All India Radio; I want to know the reasons why that has been abolished.

Shri Sham Nath: That programme had to be discontinued because of

the emergency, since it was thought necessary that there should be broadcast of some programme of topical interest at that peak listening time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that whereas in important newspapers the space coverage for the Opposition groups in respect of Parliamentary proceedings is fair and adequate, the time coverage of the All India Radio for the Opposition groups is very meagre, compared to the time given for the Government, the ruling party, and if so, is it because the AIR is a Government monopoly, and is there any proposal to demonopolise the AIR?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Answer may be given for the first part.

Shri Sham Nath: The question is not clear, sir.

Mr. Speaker: It is only the first question put by Shri Inder J. Malhotra. He asked is there any directive given by the Government that only Opposition speeches should be broadcast there. Now, it comes from the other side.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Compared to newspapers, the Opposition Members of Parliament get a fair and adequate space coverage in the newspapers, where as on the All India Radio, the time coverage for them is very meagre compared to the Government, the ruling party. If so, what is the reason. That is what I asked.

Shri Tyagi: It is always on the merits of the speeches.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. In the question, the hon. Member presumes first that the coverage given to the Opposition is inadequate and then asks what the reasons are.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I asked, "Is it not a fact?" Let him say what the facts are.

Mr. Speaker: Then he must put the question whether it is a fact....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is how I put it. I said: "Is it not a fact" That is how I began.

Shri Tyagi: It depends on the merits of the speeches.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. One question has been put.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. Shri Tyagi said . . .

Mr. Speaker: We have not yet had the answer to the past question.

Shri Sham Nath: In the limited time available in the news bulletin, the proceedings of the House are covered as fully and fairly as possible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. My question was precise.

Mr. Speaker: The question was, is it a fact that the time given to the Opposition Members so far as the broadcasts are concerned is much less than that given to the Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Meagre, as compared to the time given to the Government, the ruling party. (*Inter-ruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The answer should be "Yes" or "No".

Shri Sham Nath: I said, no, Sir.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: He says 'no' for both.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Malhotra put a supplementary regarding some directive of the Government. May I know if the Government have given some directive that the publicity to the opposition parties should be suppressed as far as possible?

Mr. Speaker: Is there any directive by the Government that the publicity for the opposition should be suppressed?

Shri Sham Nath: No, Sir.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या सरकार यह मुनासिब समझती है कि इसरजेंसी पीरियड में पब्लिक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स की राय को ब्राडकास्ट न किया जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो ओपीनियन की बात है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that "Today in Parliament" programme was the most popular programme giving a glimpse of what is happening in Parliament to each and every person in every nook and corner of the country, may I know whether the Ministry would again continue it?

Shri Sham Nath: No, Sir; not for the time being in any case.

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Minister said that the correspondents of AIR who handle the parliamentary proceedings are the best in the AIR. May I know if he has given them a chance to study how the BBC handles the speeches and proceedings of the British Parliament either by sending them there or by acquiring that knowledge?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There it is not a Government monopoly.

Shri Sham Nath: Some of them are sometimes sent to study BBC programmes.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि समाचारपत्रों में पीछे एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि कैबिनेट के एक जिम्मेदार मिनिस्टर श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने पीछे अपना एक वक्तव्य दिया था कि मैं आकाशवाणी से जब समाचार सुनता हूँ तो मिनिस्ट्रों के वक्तव्य ज्यादा सुनाई देते हैं जिससे कि यह प्रतीत होता है कि वे काम कम करते हैं और भाषण अधिक देते हैं तो क्या इससे यह ध्वनि निकलती है कि आकाशवाणी उनके समाचार ज्यादा प्रकाशित करता है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या आकाशवाणी विभाग द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय लिया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो जवाब आ गया है ।

पत्रकारिता की संस्था

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*८६८. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री भागवत सा आजाद :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ८ नवम्बर, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ३३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पत्रकारिता की संस्था की स्थापना के जिस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उसके सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : समाचार-पत्रों से सरोकार रखने वालों ने पहले ही दिल्ली में प्रेस इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ इंडिया कायम कर लिया है । इस इन्स्टीट्यूट के मकसद वही हैं जो कि सरकार के जरिए कायम किए जाने वाले इन्स्टीट्यूट के थे । इसलिए यह फैसला किया गया है कि सरकार की तरफ से इस मामले में आगे कुछ न किया जाए ।

[Newspaper interests have already set up the Press Institute of India in Delhi. The aims and objects of this Institute are similar to those of the Institute envisaged by Government. It has, therefore, been decided not to pursue the matter further at the level of Government.]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : प्रेस इंस्टीट्यूट आफ इंडिया नाम की जो संस्था स्थापित की गई है, क्या शासन ने इस को कोई सहायता भी देने का विचार किया है या सहायता दे रही है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : अभी यह तक जो इंटरनेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ जर्नलिज्म है उस की तरफ से इस इंस्टीट्यूट को बनाया गया है जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान के जो बड़े बड़े अखबार हैं उन्होंने उस का खर्चा बर्दाश्त करना है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह जो नई संस्था स्थापित की गई है उस की विशेषता क्या है और जैसे कि जरनलिज्म के और भी कालिज हैं उन के सिवाय इस में क्या विशेष बातें रखी गई हैं ?

Shri Sham Nath: That Institute has very comprehensive objects and purposes.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि वे क्या-क्या हैं ?

Shri Sham Nath: On the management as well as editorial side, they will be conducting at Delhi workshop training courses for journalists, training new recruits for Indian journalism and arranging twice yearly workshops for top executives nominated from the Indian Press, each of 6 to 10 days' duration. There are two or three courses of different duration which this Institute will arrange.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister see that the courses run by this Institute do not come into conflict with the courses run by the universities?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): The universities arrange courses only for graduates and post-graduates. This institution is for in-service working journalists on the managerial side and also the editorial side.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट पर सरकार का किस हद तक कंट्रोल है।

श्री शामनाथ : फिलहाल तो, जो अखबार वाले हैं, उन के वह ही ट्रस्टीज होंगे। अभी तक इस का फ़ैसला नहीं हुआ है कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से गवर्निंग बाडी पर कितने आदमी मुकर्रर किये जायें।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this Press Institute of Journalism has been set up on a temporary basis or on a permanent basis, and if it has

been set up on a permanent basis, may I know in what way it has been done?

Shri Sham Nath: It is an institute which has been established here under the auspices of the International Press Institute, and it is just like many other institutes of this kind in some other countries. We have to see how it functions, and then we can decide whether it is running in the right way or not.

Shri Tyagi: I heard the hon. Minister saying that the course of journalism is only of 8 days to 10 days duration. May I know what this wonderful course of 10 days is by which the journalists can have good training? What type of course is it? Is it such a very easy subject?

Shri Sham Nath: The short duration courses are meant only for people who are in service and who just want to refresh what they know in regard to journalism.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know what is the medium of instruction in this Institute of Journalism? Is it English, Hindi or any other regional language?

Shri Sham Nath: The medium of instruction will be English (*Interruption*).

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Minister said that the proposal to set up the Institute of Journalism has been dropped because another institution has been set up. May I know whether the object of the Institute of Journalism was to give only short-term courses to men already in service or it was a broader one to train men in journalism?

Shri Sham Nath: As the hon. Minister has just stated, this institute is mainly meant for people who are already in the profession and who want to attend courses and have an exchange of ideas with other people. This institute will also hold seminars etc.

Shri A. P. Jain: My question has not been understood by the Minister. The Minister said that the proposal to set up this institute of Journalism has been given up because another institution has been set up. This institution is only giving short-term courses to men already in service. May I know whether the Institute of Journalism was to be set up only for giving this short-term course or it was to train journalists, as the name indicates? May I know why that has been given up for this petty substitute?

Shri Sham Nath: The institute which the Government intended to set up was to serve the purpose which the Press Commission had recommended, and it is felt that the purpose which that institute was expected to serve would be served by this institute also.

Shri A. P. Jain: Question.

Shri Tyagi: What about the rest of the 350 days?

Shri D. C. Sharma: To every question, Sir, he is giving the same reply.

Shri Tyagi: The course is only for ten days, and 350 days of the year are left.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Unless some question is put in a definite form, how can I allow every hon. Member to just go on like this?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The Minister is not giving the correct reply.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस इंस्टीट्यूट पर कितना रुपया खर्च कर रही है और, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री विभूति मिश्र ने पूछा है, गवर्नमेंट का इस पर क्या कंट्रोल है।

श्री शामनाथ : मैं ने पहले अर्ज किया है कि अभी तक गवर्नमेंट इस इंस्टीट्यूट पर कोई रुपया खर्च करने का इरादा नहीं

रखती है। इस की गवर्निंग बाडी पर भी अभी गवर्नमेंट की परफ़ से कोई मेम्बरज नहीं जाने वाले हैं।

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Minister has referred to the Press Commission Report. Now, the objectives given there are much broader. The answer of the hon. Minister is incorrect when it says that the Institute can serve the purpose.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. If the Minister has given an incorrect answer, the hon. Member can write to me, giving the source of his information, which is more true.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is the Press Commission Report.

Mr. Speaker: At least I cannot remember the whole of it by memory. He can just quote to me the chapter and page so that I can go through it. If I find that there is a real discrepancy, I will send it to the Minister and ask him to explain it on the floor of the House.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, may I crave your indulgence for clarification? The hon. Minister referred to ten days. What happens in the other days?

Mr. Speaker: I will not ask the Minister to clarify it now. Next question.

Arms from Yugoslavia

*871. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Yugoslav Government have of late offered to provide India with some quantity of arms required for mountain warfare in response to India's appeal;

(b) if so, how much, and

(c) when it is likely to be received?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) We have not made any such request.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that Yugoslavia has specialised herself in the manufacture of mountain warfare weapons? If so, may I know whether our Government have got any proposal to seek aid from this country just to have manufacture of these weapons in our country?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Many countries have specialised themselves in the manufacture of this type of weapons. Certainly, we are free to go anywhere we would like to go to get or manufacture them.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the present production capacity of these weapons in our ordnance factories? Also, what is our immediate need?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will require separate notice to give detailed information.

Film on Sino-Indian Border Dispute

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- *873. { **Shri Onkarlal Berwa:**
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Hem Barua:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a full-length documentary film has been produced by China on the Sino-Indian border dispute and is being screened on an extensive scale;

(b) whether the film portrays India as the aggressor;

(c) whether the film has been seen by India's diplomatic representatives in Ceylon and Nepal; and

(d) whether Government have any plan for getting an Indian film made on the same subject?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government of India have also produced a film called "A Shifting Line" which shows the extent of aggression committed by China and their varying claim lines since 1956. This film has been shown extensively in India in 13 languages. The film has also been dubbed in French and Arabic. English, French and Arabic versions of the film have been shown abroad extensively by our Missions.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि चीनी सरकार के बारे में हमारे फिल्मज डिप्टीज ने कितने फिल्म बनाए हैं ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Apart from this film, we are making two more films.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इन में कौन-कौन से फिल्म विदेशों में प्रदर्शन के लिए भेजे गए हैं ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have given the information in part (d) of the main answer.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the Chinese film that is shown in the neighbouring countries makes no mention of the Colombo proposals?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is correct.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has Government lodged any protest with the Governments of Nepal and Ceylon on the ground that the exhibition of such a film is likely to queer the pitch for a peaceful settlement on the basis of the Colombo Proposals?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Those films have not been publicly exhibited; they were exhibited only in private parties by the Chinese Embassies.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I could not hear the answer.

Mr. Speaker: They were not publicly exhibited.

Shri Hem Barua: But our diplomats are there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. It looks very strange. The hon. Minister, if I have heard her aright, had stated earlier that it has been exhibited. Now she says that it is not publicly exhibited. May we know the difference between the two? "Exhibited" means exhibited.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: When I said about the exhibition of films, it was with reference to our film "A Shifting Line" which we have shown publicly in India and abroad. As far as the Chinese film is concerned, that was exhibited by the Chinese Mission in Nepal and Ceylon only to invitees.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When it is shown to the invitees, it is a public exhibition. How is it a private exhibition? Sir, will you kindly give a ruling on this?

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether protests have been lodged with Nepal and Ceylon Governments.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are the reasons?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We are showing a film giving our version of the aggression. It is not necessary to lodge a protest.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is wholly unconvincing. I think, the Government is doing less than justice to India.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any attempt has been made to have our film screened in such friendly countries as Ceylon, Indonesia and other countries of South and South East Asia?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, Sir; it was shown in other countries. It was shown in Indonesia also, also on television.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if fraternisation by our diplomatic personnel abroad in spite of this dispute with China is allowed with the Chinese counterparts and, if so.....

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That does not arise out of this question.

Shri Hem Barua: It does arise; I will point out how it arises out of this. Our diplomatic personnel were present at these shows and exhibitions both in Ceylon and in Nepal. From that the question arises whether we allow our diplomatic personnel abroad to fraternise with the Chinese in spite of this dispute and to see these pictures.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No diplomatic personnel of our missions was invited.

Shri Hem Barua: They were there.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir.....

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Banerjee.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir. Our information is that our diplomatic personnel who saw this picture exhibited in the Chinese Embassy in Colombo, after seeing it, lodged a protest with the Ceylonese Government. How can they protest without seeing this picture?

Mr. Speaker: If the information that any hon. Member has is different from what is given by the hon. Minister, there is no point of order that arises.

Shri Hem Barua: But the replies must not be evasive.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question of replies being evasive. It was a definite reply, that is, "No". Because the hon. Member feels that his information is different, there is no point of order that arises. When the question has been answered definitely, the hon. Member with such a vast experience knows already that there was no point of order at all.

Shri Hem Barua: I was perturbed because of this. We have not taken adequate steps commensurate with the urgency of the situation.

Mr. Speaker: That should not be his scheme, namely, that when he feels perturbed, he should perturb me also. The Question Hour is over.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you had called me.

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is that the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Orpheus-704 Jet Engines

*870. **Shri Brij Raj Singhkotah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Bristol Aircraft Company has renewed its offer to India to produce "Orpheus-704" jet engine for our HF-24 Mk. II jet fighter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The Bristol Siddeley Engine Ltd. made an offer in March 1962 for assistance in developing "Bristol Orpheus-12" jet engines for installation in the HF 24 Mk II jet fighter. The offer was not acceptable because the BOR 12 was not a fully-developed engine and would have had to be further developed in India at our cost.

Per Capita Income of each State

*872. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed study of the per capita income of each State has been made; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Some detailed studies on the subject have been initiated in the Central Statistical Organisation but reliable and comparable estimates of per capita income of each State not yet available.

(b) Two statements presenting the State-wise estimates of net output at current prices for the years 1955-56 and 1958-59 in respect of those sectors for which estimates have been finalised are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library; see No. LT-1126|63].

गुलमर्ग में ब्रह्माण्ड किरण अनुसंधान केन्द्र

*८७४. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भगवत शास्त्राचार्य :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुलमर्ग (काश्मीर) में एक ब्रह्माण्ड किरण अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निश्चय कई वर्ष पहले कर लिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस केन्द्र की स्थापना के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) यह केन्द्र कब तक दूरी तरह से काम करने लगेगा ; और

(घ) उस पर कितना आवर्तक तथा अनावर्तक व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) गुलमर्ग में ज्यादा ऊँचाई पर स्थित ब्रह्माण्ड किरण प्रयोगशाला का निर्माण-कार्य १९५९ में शुरू किया गया था और उसे

कुछ छोटे छोटे परिरूपन कार्यों के अलावा लगभग पूरा किया जा चुका है। काम पूरा करने में देरी मुख्यतः काम करने लायक सीमित मौसम, कठिन कार्यावस्थाओं और कुशल कारीगरों की कमी के कारण हुई है।

(ग) आशा है कि प्रयोगशाला पहली जूलाई १९६३ से पूरी तरह काम करने लगेगी।

(घ) अनुमान है कि प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना पर होने वाला कुल व्यय लगभग १० लाख रुपये होगा। क्योंकि प्रयोगशाला ने अभी पूरी तरह काम करना शुरू नहीं किया, इसलिए अवर्तक व्यय का बहुत सही अनुमान बताना सम्भव नहीं। फिर भी, आशा है कि यह व्यय एक लाख रुपये प्रतिवर्ष से ज्यादा नहीं होगा। यह प्रयोगशाला भारत के प्रत्येक भाग से आये वैज्ञानिकों को ज्यादा ऊँचाई पर परीक्षण करने की सुविधा देने के उद्देश्य से स्थापित की जा रही है। ज्यादातर वैज्ञानिक परीक्षणों के लिए आवश्यक विशिष्ट उपकरण स्वयं लायेंगे।

विमानों का निर्माण

*८७५. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री राम हरख यादव :
श्री बृजराज सिंह कोटा :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विमानों के निर्माण के लिये दो नई कम्पनियाँ बनाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये कम्पनियाँ कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थापित की जायेंगी ; और

(ग) उनकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) देश में "मिग" विमानों का निर्माण करने के लिए एक पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है।

(ख) (१) नासिक विमान ढाँचा बनाने वाली फैक्टरी के लिए ;

(२) कोरापेट इंजिन फैक्टरी बनाने के लिए।

(ग) निर्माण, के विस्तार विचाराधीन है।

Chinese Internees in Rajasthan

*877. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether action of the authorities to check some disturbances on the 31st March, 1963 in a Chinese internees camp in Rajasthan in segregating 80 internees, has been distorted by the Chinese authorities for propaganda against India; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The disturbances were caused because one group of Chinese internees who had opted to go to China attacked an internee who had opted to remain in India. When 2 or 3 other friends went to the help of the attacked internee they were also set upon by the miscreants.

According to correct diplomatic practice the Government of India informed the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi of the facts of this incident. Nevertheless, the Chinese Radio and Press attempted to twist these facts and to make out that the internees were being victimised.

The Chinese allegations were denied by a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry on April 2. The denial was widely publicised in India and abroad.

Misuse of Newsprint

1844. { Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers with details thereof against whom action taken for misusing newsprint quota during 1962 and 1963 so far; and

(b) the nature of the action taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

गोआ में शिक्षा

१८४५. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोआ, दमन और दीव में १९६२-६३ के वित्तीय वर्ष में शिक्षा पर कुल कितना खर्च किया गया और कुल बजट का यह कितने प्रतिशत था ;

(ख) १९६३-६४ के बजट का कितना प्रतिशत शिक्षा पर खर्च किया जायेगा और वह राशि क्या है ;

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक में प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक उच्च/उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों तथा कालेजों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(घ) उनमें शिक्षा का माध्यम क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) १९६२-६३ के दौरान गोआ, दमन और दीव के संघीय प्रदेश में

शिक्षा पर ३४,२८,५४६ रु० खर्च हुआ और यह खर्च कुल बजट का ५.६२ प्रतिशत था ।

(ख) १९६३-६४ में शिक्षा पर प्रस्तावित खर्च ६०,८३,२०० रु० है और यह इस वर्ष के बजट अनुमान का ८.८६ प्रतिशत है ।

(ग) गोआ, दमन और दीव के संघीय प्रदेश में ८१३ प्राइमरी स्कूल, ११६ हाई स्कूल, एक हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूल, ४ तकनीकी हाई स्कूल और २ कालेज हैं ।

(घ) प्राइमरी स्कूलों में कोंकणी, मराठी, गुजराती, उर्दू, अंग्रेजी अथवा पुर्तगाली के माध्यम से शिक्षा दी जाती है । हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूलों में अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से शिक्षा दी जाती है और हाई स्कूलों में मराठी, गुजराती, उर्दू, पुर्तगाली अथवा अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से । कालेजों में अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से शिक्षा दी जाती है ।

पांडिचेरी में शिक्षा

१८४६. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांडिचेरी में १९६२-६३ में कुल बजट का कितने प्रतिशत शिक्षा पर खर्च किया गया और १९६३-६४ में कितने प्रतिशत खर्च किया जायेगा ।

(ख) दोनों मामलों में वह राशि कितनी होगी ;

(ग) वहां प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, उच्च/उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों और कालेजों की संख्या क्या है ;

(घ) उनमें शिक्षा का माध्यम क्या है ;

(ङ) शिक्षा सम्बन्धी नीति में इधर क्या महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन किए गए हैं ; और

(च) क्या अरविन्द आश्रम को भी कोई वित्तीय या अन्य प्रकार की सहायता दी जाती है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ख). १९६२-६३ के दौरान शिक्षा पर ५२.७० लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये, जो कुल खर्च का १३.३३ प्रतिशत था और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष का प्रस्तावित खर्च ४८.७६ लाख रुपये है जो कुल बजट अनुमान का १२.६५ प्रतिशत है ।

(ग) २३८ प्राइमरी स्कूल, ६७ मिडिल स्कूल, ३४ हाई स्कूल और ३ कालेज हैं ।

(घ) इन संस्थाओं में शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी, फ्रांसीसी, तमिल, तेलुगू और मलयालम हैं ।

(ङ) वहाँ पड़ोसी राज्यों की तरह हाल में, सैंकेन्डरी स्कूल लीबिंग सर्टिफिकेट का ढंग अपना लिया गया है और टैगोर आर्ट्स कालेज, पांडिचेरी में तीन साल का डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम शुरू कर दिया गया है ।

(च) सरकार ने पांडिचेरी के श्री अरविन्द अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा केन्द्र (श्री अरविन्द इन्टरनेशनल सेंटर आफ एजुकेशन) को १,७०,८०० रु० का अनावर्तक सहायता अनुदान (नान-रिकरिंग ग्रांट-इन-एड) देना संजूर किया है ।

Ex-Servicemen

1847. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen borne on the Live Registers of the various Employment Exchanges in each State seeking employment assistance as on the 31st December, 1962; and

(b) the number of such ex-servicemen who found employment during 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b).

State	Number on Live Register as on 31st December 1962	Number placed in employment during 1962
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1,440	443
Assam	438	81
Bihar	1,071	237
Delhi	1,492	445
Gujarat	204	145
Himachal Pradesh	194	101
Jammu & Kashmir	385	146
Kerala	3,510	478
Madhya Pradesh	776	304
Madras	2,479	944
Maharashtra	1,842	761
Manipur	95	3
Mysore	595	272
Orissa	314	54
Pondicherry	..	..
Punjab	4,496	2,696
Rajasthan	543	233
Tripura	39	17
Uttar Pradesh	3,926	1,318
West Bengal	1,761	442
All India Total	25,600	9,120

Officers in Armed Forces Headquarters

1848. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts on the establishment of Armed Forces Headquarters are still filled by Captains and their equivalents;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a good number of service officers are employed on jobs connected with pay

and allowances and allied administrative routine matters which can be handled by civilian officers; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to keep them on these posts when there is an acute shortage of service officers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Officers who are employed against appointments carrying routine administrative duties are being posted out gradually. Such of the appointments which require technical knowledge or which are required to be held by Service Officers in the interest of the Service will, however, continue to be filled by them.

Persons Registered in West Bengal

1849. Dr. S. K. Saha: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons (graduates and under-graduates) registered during the year 1962-63 in various employment exchanges in West Bengal;

(b) the number of persons provided with employment during the above period; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes among persons provided with employment during the period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b).

Category	Number registered during April-December, 1962	Number placed in employment during April-December, 1962
1	2	3
Graduates	6,795	575
Under-graduates (including Matriculates)	57,229	2,940

(c) The information is not available.

स्विट्जरलैंड में तिब्बती शरणार्थी

१८५०. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्विट्जरलैंड की सरकार ने भारत में आए हुये एक हजार तिब्बती शरणार्थियों को बसाना स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्योरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा ग्रन्थ शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) हालांकि स्विट्जरलैंड की एक सहायता संस्था और भारत में स्विस् राजदूतावास ने इस मामले को उठाया है, लेकिन स्विट्जरलैंड की सरकार से सरकारी तौर पर अभी तक कोई पत्र नहीं मिला है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Panchayat Industries in Orissa

1851. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1358 on the 1st April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to Orissa Government for establishment of Panchayat Samithi Industries in the State during 1962-63;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated to Orissa during 1963-64 for the same purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). The total Central assistance allotted to the Orissa State Government for all their schemes relating

to village and small industries including those for establishment of Panchayat Samithi Industries, for 1962-63 was Rs. 52.96 lakhs (Rs. 37.83 lakhs as loans and Rs. 15.13 lakhs as grant).

(c) Central assistance to the States for 1963-64 has not yet been finalised.

Hospitals at Chondwar

1852. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1742 on the 27th August, 1962 and state:

(a) the estimated cost of the two hospitals for industrial labourers under the Employees State Insurance Scheme at Chondwar (Orissa); and

(b) when the construction of the said hospitals is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) 50 Bed Cottage Hospital: Rs. 5.665 lakhs.

12 Bed T.B. Annexe: Rs. 0.472 lakhs.

(b) 50 Bed Cottage Hospital: By the end of 1963.

12 Bed T.B. Annexe: By May, 1963.

Workers Education Centres

1853. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any workers education centres have been started in Orissa since 1958;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the type of education imparted to the workers in these centres?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). A Workers' Education Centre at Rourkela in Orissa will start functioning shortly.

(c) Through lectures, group discussions, role plays and audio-visual aids workers are taught their duties and responsibilities so that they become good workers and responsible citizens.

Talcher Collieries

1854. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of grant and subsidy have been given to Talshar Colliery for the construction of quarters for the miners since 1957;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Coal Mines Welfare Organisation is proposing to construct quarters for the Miner of Talcher Colliery during 1963-64; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No. Payment for the houses constructed under the New Housing Scheme has not yet been made.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposal has been received so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Ordnance Factories

**1855. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ordnance factories are still producing certain goods for purposes other than defence;

(b) if not, since when it has been stopped;

(c) what was the quantity of annual production of certain goods prior to declaration of national emergency; and

(d) the valuation of such products?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Manufacture of non-defence stores at Ordnance Factories was stopped immediately after the declaration of emergency, wherever it interfered with the production for the Services.

(c) A statement showing the production of some of the non-defence goods during the financial years 1960-61 and 1961-62 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library, see No. LT-1127/63].

(d) The value of such products is as under:—

1960-61 Rs. 7.21 crores

1961-62 Rs. 5.63 crores (Provisional).

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के प्रकाशन

१८५६. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा कुल मिला कर कितनी पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ, एवं सावधिक साहित्य प्रकाशित किया जाता है ;

(ख) इन में से कितने प्रतिशत अंग्रेजी और कितने प्रतिशत हिन्दी में होती हैं ;

(ग) क्या कुछ पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन बन्द करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस का क्या विवरण है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित जानकारी विभिन्न मंत्रालयों इत्यादि से एकत्रित की जा रही है और

यथा समय एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Plane Explosion near Ambala

1857. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a jet aircraft (Gnat) of the Indian Air Force, exploded while taking off during a routine flight at the I.A.F. Station Ambala on the 5th January, 1963 resulting in the death of the pilot, who was the sole occupant; and

(b) if so, the cause of the accident and the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Court of Inquiry was ordered to investigate the cause of the accident. The Court came to the conclusion that the accident was probably due to failure of the lateral control system of the aircraft. The matter has been referred to the manufacturer and remedial measures, if any, will be taken on receipt of their advice.

Welfare Work for Jawans

1858. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the names of the agencies which are doing welfare work for Jawans in the Union Territories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): The welfare of families of Jawans is looked after through the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards. In the Union Territories, District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards are functioning as indicated below:—

Himachal Pradesh	At Bilaspur, Chamba, Mandi and Sirmu r, (4 Boards).
Nagaland	At Kohin Mokochung (2 Boards).
Delhi	In Delhi.
Manipur	At Impha
Tripura	At Agartala.

The following non-official agencies are also doing welfare work for Jawans in the Union Territories:—

Union Territory	Name of Non-Official Agencies doing welfare work.
Himachal Pradesh	1. Indian Red Cross Society. 2. Citizens' Central Council for Himachal Pradesh.
Delhi	1. Citizens' Central Council. 2. Central Social Welfare Board. 3. Bharat Sewak Samaj. 4. Indian Red Cross Society. 5. National Council of YMCA. 6. Mayor's Committee for National Defence. 7. All India Women's League.
Tripura	State Committee for Welfare Amenities and Voluntary Services.
Manipur	Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board.
Nagaland	Social Welfare Board.
Goa, Daman and Diu	1. Goa Citizens' Committee for National Defence. 2. Bharat Sewak Samaj.
Pondicherry	1. State Women's Committee for Welfare Amenities and Voluntary Service. 2. State Social Welfare Board.

Check Post at Daulat Beg Ouldi

1859. Shri Vidya Charam Shukla: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese at any time after 20th October, 1962 occupied our frontier out-post at Daulat Beg Ouldi; and

(b) in whose control Daulat Beg Ouldi is at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Daulat Beg Ouldi lies to the west of the so-called Chinese Claim Line of 1960. According to our information, the post is not occupied by the Chinese.

साइकिल रिक्शा चलाना

१८६०. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार साइकिल रिक्शा चलाने को बन्द करने की कोई योजना बना रही है ; और

(ख) यह योजना कब तक कार्य रूप में परिणत हो सकेगी ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री २० कि० मालवीय) : (क) श्रम मंत्री सम्मेलन ने १९५५ में अपने १२वें अधिवेशन में रिक्शा चलाना धीरे धीरे बन्द करने और इसके बन्द न होने तक रिक्शा चलाने वालों के काम की शर्तों को नियमित करने की सिफारिश की। उसने यह भी सिफारिश की कि इस बीच रिक्शों के नए लाइसेंस जारी न किए जाएं और राज्य सरकारों को तदनुकूल सलाह दी गई। रिक्शा चलाना बन्द करने के प्रश्न पर १९६१ में स्थायी श्रम समिति के १९वें अधिवेशन में भी विचार किया गया। स्थायी श्रम समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को इस सम्बन्ध में स्थानीय स्थिति के मुताबिक हल करने की सलाह दी गई। अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने रिक्शा चलाना धीरे धीरे बन्द करने के बारे में कार्यवाही की है।

(ख) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त स्पेशल वर्किंग ग्रुप के मतानुसार साइकिल रिक्शा को बन्द करने के बारे में सरकार का निर्णय

तभी प्रभावशाली हो सकता है यदि वैकल्पिक परिवहन सुविधाएं, विशेषकर आटो-रिक्षा, सभी नगरों में शीघ्र ही शुरू की जा सकती हैं और उनकी सेवा की आवृत्ति काफी बढ़ाई जा सकती है। बकिंग ग्रुप ने सिफारिश की कि नए लाइसेंस वास्तविक रिक्षा चालकों की सहकारी समितियों को ही दिए जाने चाहिए और उन रिक्षा मालिकों के लाइसेंस जो वास्तव में रिक्षा खेचते हों, रिन्यू किए जाने चाहिये। स्पेशल बकिंग ग्रुप के विचार और सिफारिश राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को टीका-टिप्पणी के लिए सूचित कर दी गई है। राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की टीका-टिप्पणियों के प्रकाश में रिक्षा चलाना बन्द करने की सारी समस्या पर पुनर्विलोकन और पुनर्विचार किया जायगा।

Settlement of Tibetan Children in U.K.

1861 { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tibetan children who came to India were sent to U.K. for permanent settlement; and

(b) if so, the total number of such children who have gone to U.K. so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). 20 Tibetan Refugee children, accompanied by a Lama 2 house parents and an interpreter, have proceeded to U.K. for long educational purposes. They have been issued Identity Certificates with no objection to return to India.

Indian Troops in Gaza Strip

1862 { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian personnel serving in the U.N.

Emergency Force in the Gaza Strip run the supply services for the entire Force; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken with regard to the replacement of the present battalion when it completes its term of duty?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) The question of replacing the present battalion will be considered before rotation is due in October/November, 1963.

Uniform Labour Laws

1863. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility of having uniform labour laws throughout the country has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Most of the Labour Laws are already applicable uniformly in the country. In the case of Central Acts where the rule making power rests with State Governments. Model Rules are generally framed by the Centre and forwarded to States for adoption so as to ensure uniformity. In cases where States have different Acts on the same subject, Model Bills are prepared by the Centre for reference to States or Central legislation is undertaken to replace the State Acts.

सरदार पटेल जीवन-गाथा

१८६४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल की जीवन-गाथा को प्रकाशित करने का कुछ वर्षों पहिले निश्चय किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) उस जीवन-गाथा के हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के संस्करण कब तक प्रकाशित कर दिये जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) लेखक जीवन-गाथा लिखने के काम में लगा हुआ है और पाण्डुलिपि के शीघ्र ही तैयार हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) मार्च, १९६४ तक जीवन-गाथा के अंग्रेजी संस्करण के प्रकाशित हो जाने की आशा है। जीवन-गाथा के हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के संस्करणों के प्रकाशन का काम नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट को सौंपने का विचार है। परन्तु ट्रस्ट द्वारा इनके प्रकाशन की निश्चित तिथि का बताना कठिन है।

Mountaineering Institutes

1865. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of the Government of India to aid and encourage the setting up of mountaineering institutes has received any response from non-governmental sponsors;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether Government have, of their own, set up any such institutes and if so, where and at what cost?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) and (b). It is the policy of the Government of India to encourage setting up of mountaineering clubs etc. so that interest in mountaineering is placed on a permanent basis. A list of clubs and associations which are known to have been established is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library, see No. LT-1128/63.]

(c) The Central Government have been sharing expenditure on the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, with the Government of West Bengal from the time of its inception in November 1954. The Institute is in receipt of annual grants from 4 State Governments viz., Bihar, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and J. & K. The recurring gross expenditure of the Institute is about Rs. 6.5 lakhs per year.

The Government of Punjab has set up a Mountaineering Institute at Manali with effect from November 1961.

Aerodrome at Kasia (U.P.)

1866. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kasia (Distt. Deoria, U.P.) air strip is going to become a regular aerodrome in view of emergency;

(b) if so, when its construction for remodelling will begin; and

(c) what would be total expenditure for its re-modelling for the purpose of the defence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) No, Sir; there is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा अपहृत भारतीय मछुए

१८६७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री १४ अगस्त, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २८२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पश्चिम बंगाल के पश्चिमी

दीनाजपुर जिले की भारतीय भूमि से कुछ पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा एक भारतीय मछुए के २३ मई, १९६२ को अपहरण किये जाने की घटना के बारे में पाकिस्तान की सरकार से जो पत्र-व्यवहार किया जा रहा था, उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : पूर्व पाकिस्तान सरकार ने ढाका स्थित भारत के डिप्टी हाई कमिश्नर को और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को जो उत्तर भेजे हैं, उन में यह कहा गया है कि उनकी जानकारी के मुताबिक, भारतीय मछुए ने पाकिस्तान इलाके में प्रवेश किया था और वह वहां मछलियां पकड़े हुए निरपत्तार किया गया था। इस मामले में आगे लिखा-पढ़ी की जा रही है और पश्चिम दीनाजपुर के जिलाधीश ने पाकिस्तान के समकक्ष अधिकारी को यह सुझाव दिया है कि इस मामले की सम्मिलित जांच की जाय।

बहरहाल यह कहा जा सकता है कि भारतीय सीमांत पुलिस के कहने पर पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों ने उस मछुए को छोड़ दिया था।

Military Science

1868. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 433 on the 16th March, 1963 and state:

(a) whether military scientists and other similar experts from friendly foreign countries have been invited to assist in setting up advanced courses in Military Science in the curriculum of our universities;

(b) if so, from which countries; and

(c) the details of such arrangement?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri K. Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pictures about Chinese occupation in NEFA

1869. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to pictures of fraternization of Chinese Soldiers with local people in NEFA, at the time of withdrawal by the former, published in some pictorial weeklies of our country;

(b) if so, whether the pictures were supplied by Press Information Bureau or other Government Agency; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Gurkhas

1870. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
 { **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
 { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
 { **Shri Balgovind Verma:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to recruit additional Gurkhas for the Indian Army in view of the reported reduction in strength of Gurkhas in the British Army;

(b) if so, whether any such request has been made to the Government of Nepal; and

(c) the present strength of Gurkhas serving in the Indian Army?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) Additional Gorkhas are being recruited to the Indian Army but this decision is not in any way connected with the reported reduction in strength of Gorkhas in the British Army.

(b) Des not arise.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information on the floor of the House.

Special Allowances for Families of Jawans

1871. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special allowances are granted to wives and families of officers and other ranks serving in active stations such as Ladakh and Assam; and

(b) if so, the basis on which these allowances are calculated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) Families of officers and Other Ranks are not eligible to any allowance from Government irrespective of whether the officers and Other Ranks concerned are posted in Ladakh, Assam or other areas. The officers and other ranks themselves are, however, eligible for the following concessions:—

LADAKH

Officers	JCOs and Other Ranks
(i) Separation allowance.	(i) Special compensatory allowance.
(ii) High Altitude Allowance in certain specified areas.	(ii) High Altitude Allowance in certain specified areas.
(iii) Field Service concessions in kind. For example, free rations, free accommodation and ancillary services and certain postal concessions.	(iii) Field Service concessions in kind. For example, free rations at higher scale and certain postal concessions.

Also officers are permitted to retain family accommodation at the last duty station or alternatively free conveyance to any place in India.

JCOs and ORs are also entitled to the concession of retention of family accommodation at the last duty station or alternatively free conveyance for their families subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

ASSAM

Officers	JCOs and ORs
(i) Separation allowance if posted to certain areas.	(i) Special compensatory allowance.
(ii) Field Service concessions as above.	(ii) Field service concessions as above.
(b) Does not arise.	

Forged Passports in Calcutta

1872. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of forged passports and other material ostensibly intended for forging more passports were seized in Calcutta recently; and

(b) if so, the details of such papers?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nineteen Indian Passports, seven Pakistani Passports, 12 Passport application forms duly filled in, 24 visa Application forms, 223 Passport-size photographs and some other incriminating documents have been seized.

Swahili Unit in A.I.R.

1873. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, though the policy of the All India Radio is to Indianize the foreign services, the Swahili Unit of the A.I.R. is still being run entirely by foreign students;

(b) whether it is a fact that All India Radio sponsored three candidates for the award of Ministry of Education's scholarship for the study of Swahili abroad (March 1963), who had not acquired a knowledge of Swahili for which facilities are available in India though that is an essential qualification laid down by the Ministry of Education for eligibility for consideration of the award of the scholarship and whether any of them have been selected; and

(c) whether A.I.R. sponsored candidates who had not acquired knowledge in Swahili for which facilities are available in India because no person who had acquired such knowledge was available for sponsorship?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) Two were sponsored in April, 1962 (not in March, 1963) but none was selected.

(c) Yes.

Quarters on Gua Iron Ore Mines

1874. { Shri H. C. Soy:
 { Shri Besra:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the labour quarters on the hill top of the Gua Iron Ore Mines are totally unfit for human habitation, in respect of elementary sanitary and ventilation and other points of view; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri E. K. Malviya): (a) The present condition of most of the quarters is not satisfactory. There are 15 sweepers, 4 bathrooms and 20 latrines for common use in the colony and the water supply is good.

(b) The management is reported to have already taken in hand a re-modelling plan: about 90 houses have been renovated and provided with 2 windows each. 40 new houses have been constructed to replace some of the old ones. The old quarters which are unsatisfactory are to be demolished gradually.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

1875. { Shri M. C. Soy:
 { Shri Besra:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of Chittaranjan Loco-

motive Works do not entertain candidates from the nearby Labour Exchanges situated in Bihar for Class IV vacancies; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove this difficulty?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). The method of recruitment to Class IV vacancies in the Railways depends on whether or not literacy has been prescribed as essential qualification. Where literacy is essential, candidates submitted by the Employment Exchanges are considered alongwith sons and immediate dependents of serving Railway employees who may apply direct. Where literacy is not prescribed, applicants may apply direct; they need not be registered at or submitted by Exchanges.

Recruitment to Class IV vacancies in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is made by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and the three Railway Recruitment Units as Asansol, Adra and Kharagpur either through the Exchanges within the area of these Units or directly, in accordance with the method of recruitment mentioned above. The Employment Exchanges in Bihar are outside the area of these Units and hence the question of recruitment through those Exchanges does not arise.

Postal Facilities for Jawans

1876. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements for supply of postage stamps, post-cards, inland letter forms and postal envelopes for the use of Jawans in frontier areas;

(b) whether any complaints have been received for the inadequacy of the arrangements; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) Troops in the frontier areas are served by field post offices which stock and sell all types of postage stamps and postal stationery. All ranks in these areas are also issued two postage free inland letter forms per week.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Auxiliary Air Force

1877. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Auxiliary Air Force Officers are entitled to Flying Bounty from the date they earn flying badge (qualifying as pilots) as per rules applicable to regular Air Force Officers;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that facilities to which they are entitled viz. flying bounty, family pension in the case of fatal accidents, disability pensions, gratuity, pension etc. are yet to be given to the AAF personnel, although the Reserves and Auxiliary Air Force Act was passed in 1952 and the AAF scheme was launched in 1955; and

(c) if so, the specific reasons for withholding these legitimate facilities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Orders regarding family pension and disability pension in respect of Auxiliary Air Force officers and airmen were issued in 1957 and 1959 respectively. As regards service pension/gratuity, such officers and airmen being non-regular personnel are entitled to only a terminal gratuity. The orders in this respect were issued in 1960.

Orders implementing the decision to grant flying bounty to officers of the Auxiliary Air Force have been issued recently. These orders have retrospective effect from 1954.

(c) Does not arise.

Frigates for Navy

**1878. { Shri Shamjal Saraf:
Shri Subodh Hansda:**

1878. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian expert team is visiting U.K. and Sweden for technical know-how for a project to build three frigates for Naval force;

(b) if so, whether it has any talk so far with those countries; and

(c) where these frigates are proposed to be built?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Discussions have been held with firms of U.K. and Sweden for obtaining technical assistance for the construction of frigates in India. It is proposed to send a team of officers shortly for evaluation of the offers to U.K. and Sweden.

(c) At Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay.

Press Consultative Committee

**1879. { Shri Nambiar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Consultative Committee has met this year; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee considered the reports of two Sub-Committees appointed earlier to consider the formulation of a Code of Conduct for the Press and the formation of a Press Council in India. In the light of these reports, the Committee:

(1) finalised a Code of Conduct for the Press relating to national unity and the Emergency and decided to leave

the question of framing a comprehensive code of conduct for journalists to the Press Council proposed to be set up, and

- (2) approved a draft for establishing a Press Council for consideration of Government.

Allotment of Newsprint

1880. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether newsprint quota allotted to language newspapers will be increased in 1963; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Under the current policy regarding allocation of newsprint for 1963-64, the existing newspapers with a circulation of less than 10,000 copies can increase their circulation to 10,000 copies or by 25 per cent of their circulation during April, 1961--March 1962, whichever is less, and the existing daily newspapers publishing four or six pages can increase the number of pages upto a maximum of six and eight pages respectively. This applies to both the language newspapers and other newspapers.

Fatal Accidents in Collieries in Yellandu

1881. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a considerable increase in the incidence of fatal accidents in the collieries in Yellandu (Singareni Collieries Company);

(b) whether an analysis of the causes of accidents has been made; and

(c) if so, whether the analysis has revealed a particular trend?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) No. The fatal accident rate in 1962 was 0.45 per thousand persons employed, as against 1.31 in 1961. Based on output the rate was 2.46 per million tonnes of coal raised in 1962 as against 8.56 million tonnes in 1961.

(b) Yes.

(c) The accidents which occurred in 1962 and 1963 so far have been due to fall of roof while in earlier years they were due to other causes also.

Doctors for Army Medical Service

1882. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any bar against licentiate doctors joining the army medical service as Commissioned Officers;

(b) whether they are debarred from applying for such jobs through the Union Public Service Commission; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to give them opportunities for enlistment in view of need of doctors for the army in the present emergency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) and (b). Licentiate qualifications included in the First and Second Schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, with F.Sc. or Intermediate (Science), are recognised for purpose of grant of Commissions in the Army Medical Corps. Licentiate qualifications included in part I of Third Schedule to this Act, which are not at par with the qualifications given in the First and Second Schedules, are not yet recognised for grant of Commissions in the Army Medical Corps. Qualifications for the grant of Commissions in the

Army Medical Corps are the same irrespective of whether an individual is granted a commission through Selection Boards or through the Union Service Commission.

(c) Representations in this regard have been received and are being examined.

Extradition Treaties

1883. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the names of countries with whom Extradition Treaties have been concluded?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Extradition Treaties have been concluded by India since independence with the following countries:

1. Bhutan.
2. Sikkim
3. Nepal.

Third Plan Target for Punjab

1884. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets for the Third Five Year Plan for Punjab have been revised by the Punjab Government;

(b) whether the Planning Commission have offered assistance to the Punjab Government so that the Plan targets may be adhered to; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Air Force Reservists

1885. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air Force Reservists are called for emergency service;

(b) if so, whether their pay and allowances are fully protected as per the Ministry of Home Affairs orders dated the 4th December, 1962; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pay and allowances of Reservists, who were Central Government servants prior to their call-up, are protected.

(c) Does not arise.

Uniform Allowances to Air Force Reservists

1886. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air Force Reservists are not paid the uniform allowances from the date of call-up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) The Air Force Reservists, air men only, are paid clothing allowance from the date of reporting for duty.

(b) Does not arise.

Emergency Commissions

1887. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules in connection with the selection of Emergency Commission have been recently revised;

(b) whether candidates rejected by the Preliminary Selection Board have been made eligible to appear

again before the expiry of six months contrary to rules laid down earlier;

(c) if so, whether this relaxation has been made applicable to candidates rejected by the Services Selection Board; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Services Selection Board tests are designed to assess the fitness of a candidate on a scientific basis. Sufficient improvement in a candidate to enable him to reach an adequate standard to enable him to qualify is not likely to occur in less than six months. Withdrawal of this restriction would therefore result in infructuous effort and expenditure.

वायुसेना उड्डयन कालेज की परीक्षा

१८८८. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री कछवाय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने वायु सेना उड्डयन कालेज के ८७वें जी० डी० पायलेट कोर्स की परीक्षा जो होने वाली थी, उसे स्थगित कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो परीक्षा स्थगित करने का क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) अब यह परीक्षा कब होगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हाँ, इसे स्थगित कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) आपाती घोषणा के पश्चात वायु सेना में विमान चालकों के प्रशिक्षण की क्षमता यथासंभव अधिकारिक बढ़ा दी गई है । अर्ध-वार्षिक अवधियों पर लोक संघ सेवा आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए उम्मीदवारों

में से आवश्यक, भारी संख्या में प्रशिक्षार्थियों को चुन सकना संभव न था । इसलिए निर्णय किया गया कि अधिकारी उम्मीदवार सीधे वायु सेना मुख्यालय को निवेदन-पत्र भेजें । इस निर्णय के फलस्वरूप लोक संघ सेवा आयोग द्वारा परीक्षा नहीं ली जा रही ।

(ग) १९६३ में कोई परीक्षा नहीं होगी, अगर आवश्यकता पड़ी तो इसे पुनः जारी करने के निमित्त, यथासमय किया जाएगा ।

Proof and Experimental Centre, Chandipur

1889. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of revenue realised in 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 from (i) Military lands and (ii) Sea-fisheries under the control of the Proof and Experimental Centre at Chandipur in Balasore District, Orissa; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the fishermen who have been regularly catching fish in those fisheries have been authorised, though not as before under auction-sale?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). As the land including fisheries pertaining to the Proof & Experimental Establishment, Balasore, is under the management of Government of Orissa since 1957, the information is not readily available. The same is, however, being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Ilmenite to Czechoslovakia

1890. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in the negotiations for exporting ilmenite to Czechoslovakia; and

(b) the nature of the report received, if any, regarding the analysis carried out on the samples of this ore sent to Czechoslovakia?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Representative samples of Indian ilmenite have been sent to Czechoslovakia recently. A report on the suitability of these samples is awaited.

Aerodrome in Malabar Area

1891. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had conducted a survey in the Malabar area of Kerala to locate an aerodrome;

(b) whether the air strip at CHELARI in Kerala was considered among other places; and

(c) the final decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are not aware of the existence of a suitable airstrip at Chelari in Kerala. A thorough examination of possible sites in Kerala was made but none of the areas surveyed has been found suitable for the development of an airfield capable of operating modern jet aircraft.

Bonus for Textile Workers

1892. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bonus for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 has not yet been paid to Textile Workers in various States;

(b) if so, the names of those States/territories and the extent to which the arrears have accumulated in each State; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to clear these arrears?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). As the matter falls in the State sphere, information is not available.

Purchase of Constellation Planes from Air India

1893. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Constellation planes bought by his Ministry from Air India;

(b) whether these planes have been overhauled to suit the needs of defence; and

(c) whether the Constellation planes are fully or partially utilized by the Defence for their own work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):
(a) Nine.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) These aircraft are being utilised for defence purposes.

Local Development Works in Punjab

1894. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Punjab for the local development works during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount utilised by the State during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 22.5 lakhs was intimated as the allocation for Punjab under the Local Development Works Programme for 1962-63. The State Government had reported the actual expenditure from April 1962 to December 1962 as Rs. 0.174 lakhs and anticipated expenditure for January to March 1963 as Rs. 19.813 lakhs. An *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 18 lakhs was released for

1962-63 and necessary adjustments will be made on receipt of the actual expenditure figures for the entire year. Since the financial year has closed only on 31st March, it will take some time to collect final figures regarding actual expenditure from the districts.

Indian Economists for Ghana

1895. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Ghana have requested the Government of India for the services of certain economists for drafting their plan;

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto; and

(c) the names of the persons who are likely to be deputed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

एन० सी० सी० ट्रेनिंग

१८६७. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री कछवाय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रोफेसरों और लेक्चररों को भी एन० सी० सी० ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देश भर में ऐसे कितने प्रोफेसर और लेक्चरर हैं जो अन्य स्कूलों में एन० सी० सी० ट्रेनिंग दे सकें ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण): (क) विश्वविद्यालयों को मुझाव दिया गया है कि एन० सी० सी० अफसरों के अतिरिक्त उन प्रोफेसरों और लेक्चररों को स्वेच्छिक एन० सी० सी० प्रशिक्षण दिया जाये, जो ३५ से कम

आयु के हों। इस प्रयोग को बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय तथा केरल में सफलतः पूर्वक आजमाया गया है।

(ख) इस समय ७०८६ प्रशिक्षित एन० सी० सी० अफसर हैं, जो अपनी यूनिटों में व्यस्त न होने पर, स्कूलों तथा कालिजों में एन० सी० सी० प्रशिक्षण दे सकते हैं।

वायुसेना में रंगरूटों की भरती

१८६८. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री कछवाय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार चौथे दशक के लिये वायु सेना में रंगरूट भरती कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इनकी क्षमता पूरी हो चुकी है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग) तक. वायु-सेना में भरती समस्त वायुसेना के लिये की जाती है, न कि किसी स्क्वाड्रन विशेष के लिये।

लेह और लद्दाख के बीच सड़क

१८६९. { श्री कछवाय :
श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लेह और लद्दाख के बीच में जो सड़क बनाई जा रही थी उसका काम गत जुलाई से बन्द पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसे फिर से चालू किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किस की मदद से ;
और

(घ) निर्माण कार्य बन्द होने का क्या कारण था ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) तक प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

सैनिकों में अत्यधिक ऊँचाई की बीमारी

१६००. श्री भदत दर्शन: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २१ अगस्त, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १३६१ के उत्तर के सस्वन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३१ अगस्त, १९६२ के बाद से अब तक भारत की सस्त्र सेनाओं के कितने सैनिक अत्यधिक ऊँचाई की बीमारियों से ग्रसित हुए हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने सैनिक बाद में स्वस्थ हो गये और कितने शहीद हो गये ;

(ग) क्या इसी प्रकार अत्यधिक ऊँचाई की बीमारी से ग्रसित होने के कोई मामले, मध्य क्षेत्र (बड़ाहोती) और पूर्वी क्षेत्र (नेफा) में भी इस बीच हुए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनके बारे में एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) अक्तूबर १९६२ से मार्च १९६३ तक की अवधि में लद्दाख क्षेत्र में सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सेविवर्ग में ऐसे ५७ रोगी हुए हैं । सितम्बर, १९६२ में होने वाले ऐसे रोगियों के आँकड़े मंगि गये हैं और यथा-शीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे ।

(ख) ५३ स्वस्थ हुए और ४ मरे ।

(ग) और (घ). मध्य भाग से ऐसे रोग के रोगियों के प्रति कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं

मिली । पूर्वी प्रदेश (नेफा) में सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सेविवर्ग में सितम्बर १९६२ से मार्च १९६३ तक की अवधि में ११७ ऐसे रोगी हुए जिन में से दो और मरे और शेष स्वस्थ हुए ।

Manufacture of Missiles in India

1901. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet collaboration is being secured for manufacture of missiles in India;

(b) if so, whether the missiles will be produced at the same places where the MIG's will be manufactured; and

(c) the period within which the missiles will be produced in India?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The Agreement with the Soviet Government covers the manufacture of the entire aircraft including its armament.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Distribution of Radio Sets in Andhra Pradesh

1902. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for providing radio sets in the rural areas in Andhra Pradesh during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the number of radio sets given to the State by the end of December, 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) 5,000.

(b) 1,070 sets were supplied to Andhra Pradesh in 1961-62. 875 sets allotted for 1962-63 will be supplied shortly. The total number of sets supplied to this State till December, 1962 is 8,310.

Collection of National Defence Fund in Ceylon

1903. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bade:
Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:
Shri Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Ceylonese citizens and Indian residents in Ceylon contributed voluntarily and generously to the National Defence Fund;

(b) if so, the amount thus contributed to date;

(c) whether any difficulty has arisen with regard to the remittance of the amount from Ceylon to India; and

(d) the steps being taken to overcome the difficulty?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 4,51,200.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Alternative ways of utilising the amount are being considered.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT, 1952 AND REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES ON THE ACCIDENT IN THE JAMURIA A & B PITS COLLIERY, WEST BENGAL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for

Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Notification No. G.S.R. 424 dated the 9th March, 1963 under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1123/63].
- (ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 504 dated the 23rd March, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1124/63].
- (iii) Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines on the fatal accident in the Jamuria A & B Pits Colliery, West Bengal, on the 21st March, 1963. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1125/63].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, about the third item, namely, the Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines on the fatal accident in the Jamuria A & B Pits Colliery, West Bengal, on the 21st March, 1963, I want to point out that apart from this major accident, numerous accidents had taken place recently. I want to know whether the reports on the other accidents in which three, four or five people have died and which are not major accidents, are also likely to be laid on the Table of the House.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Maiviyā): The report on Jamuria Colliery has been laid on the Table. The Report on the Jamuna Colliery, Kotma (M.P.) has also been laid on the Table. Information with regard to the last accident in South Bullary Colliery has been placed on the Notice Board.

12.02 hrs.

GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers for certain Union territories and for certain other matters.

12.03 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that the time required for discussion and voting on the remaining Demands for Grants is 20 hours. Day before yesterday we had a discussion over that and we were doubtful whether we shall have adequate time for the Finance Ministry. The time available for discussion of Demands till 5 P.M. on Wednesday, the 17th April, 1963, when the outstanding Demands are to be gullotined, is only 16 hours.

If the House agrees, we may dispose of all the Demands for Grants at 5 P.M. on Wednesday, the 17th April, 1963, as scheduled, and a separate discussion on Planning may be held for about 4 hours after the Finance Bill, the Super Profits tax Bill and the Compulsory Deposits Bill are passed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): By your leave, Sir, may I make a brief statement with regard to this proposal to apply the guillotine at 1700 hours on the 17th April? You have rightly said that there are only 20 hours before us during which we have to put the outstanding demands for grants through.

Now, Sir, it is, I believe, in principle, wholly wrong, and my hon. colleagues will agree with me, to put through any demand, whether it is Planning or any other demand, without any discussion. There should be some discussion—it may be even a token one, two hours or one hour.

May I, in all humility submit that this rule....

Mr. Speaker: There is no separate demand for Planning.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is Finance and Planning. Finance and Planning was allotted 10 hours and now we cut it down to 6 hours. The entire Finance Ministry which my hon. friend Mr. Morarji Desai heads is to be disposed of in 6 hours.

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly just resume his seat and just have discussion with Mr. Dwivedy also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not talking about that. I am speaking about the rules. The rule of applying guillotine at 17.00 hrs. was formulated apparently on the ground that there is another rule which stipulates that the House will sit till 17.00 hrs. unless you direct otherwise. Should there be any sanctity or rigidity about this guillotine being put at 17.00 hrs. on the 17th, the last day? According to my humble judgment, this is because of that other rule, earlier rule, which stipulates that the House shall sit till 17.00 hrs. Certainly, the House can agree to sit till 18.00 hrs. or 19.00 hrs. on any particular day as we have been doing.

Now, to allot more time to these demands, I would urge with all earnestness at my command that the House should sit, if necessary, one hour longer today, one hour longer tomorrow and till 18.00 hrs or 19.00 hrs on Wednesday or the guillotine be applied at 17.00 hrs. on the 18th.

There is another aspect of the matter also. There is the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act. The Provisional Collection of Taxes Act provides that the Finance Bill and the cognate Bills should be passed within 60 days after their introduction. Now, on a quick computation, I have arrived at this: that period of 60 days means

that they have to receive the President's assent by the 29th April. Therefore, to me it appears that there is plenty of time before us. There is no need to hustle or to throttle discussion. I beg to submit that with all respect to everyone concerned. So, I think that the guillotine, if at all it should be applied, may be applied on Thursday and not on Wednesday. Even after that, you have got 10 days for sending the Bills to Rajya Sabha and getting the President's assent. I would, therefore, earnestly submit for your consideration, for the consideration of the House, that the demands may be put through at 17:00 hrs. on the 18th or a little earlier, and not on the 17th.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order, Sir. My submission is that this idea of applying guillotine was relevant when the full-fledged parliamentary practice was observed here in this Parliament—I mean of British days—and that was that Members and particularly the Opposition, according to that practice, were authorised to resort to gerrymandering and taking long time . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Filibustering, not gerrymandering.

Shri Tyagi: Yes. Filibustering and making big speeches. They could go on for hours. So, they were responsible for this waste of time. But now, after we have started fixing time limits for the purpose of discussing various demands...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would submit, are they wasting time? Do you agree, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He ought to have some patience.

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry. They consume time and it was on account of the Opposition or other parties consuming time that they lost the benefit of moving their cut motions and, therefore, this guillotine was being applied.

Now, Since the Government along with the rest of the Opposition parties have come to certain conclusions with regard to the fixation of time for each Ministry, I do not think it will be logical to continue on applying the guillotine because it is with the consent of the House that the time is taken. I am sorry, Sir, if Members are not given limited time, it is only then that this would arise. Previously it was not so.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): If we had kept up to the schedule on all the Demands for which time was allotted and the House approved, there would be no necessity for it. Because on certain Demands, time was extended with the consent of the House, this situation arises. Otherwise, it does not. If we had kept to the schedule, four hours could easily have been found. We are already behind schedule by four hours. Therefore, this situation has arisen. That is what my hon. friend Shri Tyagi says that if the Opposition and the Members had not taken more time than the House had approved, this question would not have arisen.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us sit longer today and tomorrow.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is a different thing. I am replying to the point that because time was extended beyond the time which was approved by the House, not once, but twice....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House can agree to extend it further.

Mr. Speaker: The other day also, the question arose and it was only desired that 10 hours might be given and Planning might be discussed separately and then, it could be done even after Finance Ministry had been discussed. In accordance with that, I have just tried to reconcile all these objections and come to a conclusion that within the time that has been allotted by the House itself now and agreed to twice, it can easily be done

[Mr. Speaker]

because there is no separate Demand for Planning and therefore we can take it up afterwards and the Finance Ministry can be discussed. So far as this question is concerned, rather it is the plea that the rule should be changed now and not strictly adhered to. That is quite a different thing altogether. If the Members want a change in the rules, that can be done separately according to the procedure. So far as it is there, for this time, when we are now with this rule, we ought to abide by that. It is not against the decisions that we have taken. Therefore, on the last day of the allotted days—that becomes the last day allotted. That is all. We call it guillotine or whatever it is, the time that is allotted by the House. We are adhering to that. There is no complaint altogether. We would not call it guillotine at all; at 5 o'clock on the last day of the allotted days, we have to put them before the House. There is nothing objectionable so far as that is concerned. If the Members want that there ought to be some change now, of course, we can take a different course and change the rules in conformity with the procedure prescribed. But, that would be a different thing altogether, That is not to be taken just at present.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would implore you to enlighten the House on the other point I have raised. The last day of the allotted days: must it be the 17th? Because, as I said, the last day is the 29th of April. Even if it is the 20th, it will give 10 clear days for putting the business through the Rajya Sabha and also before the President.

Mr. Speaker: That is quite a different thing. I am not talking of the Finance Bill now, but the allotted days for the Demands that are there. That we conclude whatever the last day might be. According to the decision of the House, it is the 17th. Therefore, we are putting it at 5 o'clock on that day.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Cannot the House take a decision that it will be the 18th instead of the 17th? The House can agree to modify its own decision.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, I have not been able to make myself clear. The House can make everything that it requires. The House has taken a decision that it would be the 17th according to the allotment made. Therefore, I am putting it before the House. The House can make it everything.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With your permission, by your leave, I move:

"That under Rule 292—I am sorry, I am not quite sure about the rule—the last day of the allotted days be the 18th instead of the 17th."

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must realise, every day we should not get on and have it amended. Twice we have taken decision. Every time another decision ought to be taken and a fresh move made every day, does not look nice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House is sovereign.

Mr. Speaker: The House is sovereign. It should act also as a sovereign body. It should appear that it realises the obligation that it has that a sovereign body should have. That responsibility also should be recognised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Constitutionally, can we not change the rule for this purpose?

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member persists, I would put it to the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request that the time be taken as 19 hours instead of 17 hours on the 17th, that the guillotine be applied at 19 hours on the 17th instead of 17 hours?

Mr. Speaker: That is changing that rule.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Modification.

Mr. Speaker: The last day is the 17th. Here, according to the present rule, it should be 17 hours. And I changed the rule at that time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have followed your argument. There is no other way out but to accept it. But regarding Planning, it will come up for discussion afterwards, and only 4 hours are allotted for it....

Mr. Speaker: We shall see when we take that up if we want more time for that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: At least one hour should be allotted for each year of planning.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

I take it that the House agrees to that announcement that we shall apply the guillotine at five o'clock on the 17th instant.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

12.16 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries.

Shri T. Subramanyam was in possession of the House, and he may now continue his speech. Out of 5 hours allotted, 2 hours and 5 minutes have already been taken, and 2 hours 55 minutes now remain.

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): I was referring to the commendable work done by the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore. Some features of this factory deserve special mention. It has achieved a reputation for the production of machines of a very high standard, and particularly, their products like high-speed lathes, grinding and drilling machines and certain specified machines have come up for demand in foreign countries also.

The company has developed its own special designs to cover the manufacture of some other special lathes. The domestic selling price of these machines is ten to twenty per cent below the landed cost of foreign machines of equivalent quality. The first factory that was started there was able to start another factory with its own financial resources and without the aid of foreign technical assistance.

The net profit that was earned by this company in 1961-62 was Rs. 127 lakhs. It declared a dividend of 10 per cent, to the tune of nearly Rs. 53 lakhs, and an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs was transferred to the Reserve Fund.

It is a gratifying feature that some machines were exported to West Germany and Switzerland also, worth about Rs. 11 to 12 lakhs. The amount may be small, but it is of very great significance that even countries like West Germany and Switzerland were appreciative of the use of machines. This is a typical instance of an excellent self-generating industrial unit in the public sector.

It is expected that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, the machines both in the public and private sector that would be needed or required by the various small-scale industries, by the industrial estates, and by the workshops would be of the order of Rs. 50 crores, but actually the production would be only about

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

Rs. 30 crores. There would thus be a gap of Rs. 20 crores. I suggest, therefore, that in the various regions and zones of our country, such machine tool factories should be established and they will be able to get over the difficulties of transport bottle-necks and also the freight difficulty, and make available these machines to the various small-scale industries and other concerns easily.

I shall now refer to fertilisers. A target of production of one million tons of nitrogen and four to five lakh tons of phosphatic fertilisers was fixed at the end of the Third Plan. Regarding nitrogen, the total installed capacity at the end of Second Plan period was 2,48,300 tons; the capacity of the factories under installation was 3,08,250 tons. In the Third Five Year Plan, in the first and second years capacity was licensed or approved to instal 8,31,250 tons. Thus the total capacity of nitrogen production at the end of the Third Plan was fixed at 13,87,800 tons. In this both the sectors play a role complementary and supplementary to each other—as it should be. In the private sector, the existing capacity is 18,250 tons and the licensed or approved capacity is 5,76,250 tons of nitrogen. In the public sector, Sindri and the Nangal factories have geared to their full production. The installation of the Trombay plant is making progress. It has a designed capacity of 90,000 tons of nitrogen and 40,000 tons of phosphates. The Namrup, Gorakhpur and Madhya Pradesh projects are still in their preliminary stages. Regarding phosphates, at the end of the Second Plan, the installed capacity was 73,000 tons and the actual production was 50,000 tons. The target of production, as I said, at the end of the Third Plan was 4.5 lakh tons. The installed or approved capacity in regard to phosphate is 5,34,000 tons.

It has been decided to start factories in various States including the southern region, in Madras, in Mysore

(that is, near Mangalore), in Kerala, in Andhra, Bombay and other States. My feeling is that this is of very great importance for increasing the yield in the agricultural sector and solving the problem of shortfall in agricultural production. We must aim and see that these plants and projects are implemented completely and the installed capacity is utilised fully. Next to irrigation, the use of these fertilisers is of the utmost importance in agricultural production. Therefore, I urge the Ministry to take up this task in a spirit of urgency and earnestness.

I shall just refer to cement production. Cement production at the end of the Second Plan was expected to be of the order of 10 million tons. Therefore, they wanted to have a 50 per cent increase so that at the end of the Third Plan the target was 15 million tons. 36 cement factories have been working with an installed capacity of 9.98 million tons, but actually in 1962-63, only 8.86 million tons were produced. This imbalance between demand and supply has been accentuated by the emergency. Non-utilisation of the full installed capacity is attributed to shortage of coal and rail transport. Shortage of coal can be got over by use of furnace oil. We have got a number of oil refineries coming up in various parts of the country. We can more and more take to the use of furnace oil. I urge in this context that greater attention should be paid to the use of granulated slag from steel works and other blast furnaces.

The items coming under this Ministry are of very great significance. They enable us to establish and strengthen our basic capital and producer-goods industries and will make our economy self-generating. I am sure the Minister with his drive, incisiveness, initiative and energy will be able to achieve these objectives. I support the Demands.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): It has been admitted by all

sections of the House that the management of the Ministry by Shri C. Subramaniam has been admirable. By his calm, quiet and persuasive manner, with boldness and courage, he has succeeded in bringing things under his strong grip. He has practically streamlined the whole administration of his Ministry. Especially, his reorganisation of Hindustan Steel has been approved by all sections of this House. With his administrative qualities and persuasiveness, I hope he would be able to improve matters under his Ministry and we should hope that all the projects under this Ministry will give us much more satisfaction.

Public undertakings have posed many problems, and it should be a matter of serious anxiety to us if public undertakings do not give the utmost satisfaction and should fail to achieve the results that the country expects. Generally, public undertakings in all countries are a source of great financial strength, but here they tend to be a liability. I do not admit that this tendency is due to any inherent defect in the principles of starting public undertakings. These are human failings, and I am quite sure that they can be removed.

One of the principal defects is that for the administration of these projects generally administrative officers are appointed. I personally feel that technical men who have got experience, knowledge and proper understanding of industry should be appointed heads of these undertakings.

The framers of the Third Plan had advised:

"Leadership, guidance and the main driving force in a project have necessarily to come from the General Manager. He must, therefore, be selected on the basis of technical competence, administrative ability and quality of leadership."

I feel that this advice is not being properly followed. To most of the public undertakings, officers from the ICS cadre or from other administrative cadres are usually transferred. Sometimes, retired administrative officers manage to get into these posts, and this is one of the main reasons why our projects had not succeeded.

Therefore, I suggest that technical persons should be given the position and all the authority in the management. I am glad, recently General Managers have been given authority and initiative. They will have authority and initiative but they should be technical men. It is true that many administrative problems also arise. To deal with these problems, the General Managers should have administrative officers working under them in order to help them. They should handle the administrative matters under the general supervision of the technical General Manager. If this is done, we will get full satisfaction. A sort of bifurcation between the technical and administrative services should be introduced in our public undertakings.

It has been estimated that an investment of Rs. 1,150 crores has been made from public funds by the Central Government in public undertakings. All these projects are not under this Ministry, but this is the total investment. Out of this total capital, only about 25 per cent has started functioning. So, the projects are either under construction or they have been completed but not commissioned. Out of Rs. 1,150 crores, only 25 per cent is under commission. I think the process of construction is much too slow and much valuable time is wasted, with the result that the capital costs go up heavily. These delays occur due to certain identical reasons. For instance, there is defective planning in the beginning; defective indenting; under-estimating the needs, under-estimating the supplies of the components and raw materials; delays in getting sanction from the Finance

[Shri A. N. Vidyalanikar]

and other Ministries or from the technical departments; and delays in securing import licences from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, etc. Then there is want of simultaneous training of technical personnel. Sometimes projects are taken up, but proper assessment and estimates as to how far technical personnel was available have not been made. All these are ultimately the defects of planning. I think if these defects were removed, we will make further progress. I hope that the Minister of this Ministry and the other Ministers handling these projects will look into all these aspects. If the defects were inherent, inevitable and unavoidable, one could understand. But, where the defects were due to errors in planning and administration, one feels ashamed why we should not be in a position to remove this kind of inefficiency. I think it is necessary that we should closely look into this aspect, in the case of our public undertakings.

Further, in the case of our projects, sometimes the original estimates are found to be under-estimates, and the estimates go up later on. For instance, take the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal. The AEI's estimates were accepted in preference to the Siemen's. Later on, it was found that these were under-estimates, and then they started going up. Still, we have got no final estimates. I think we do not have the final estimates yet. This is also a defect in planning. Why can't we have the final estimates? It appears as if there was no planning. Unless we know the final estimates, a clear cut scheme about the development of the project will not be there, and as I have stated it is not there. These defects must be removed. I hope that complete and firm and final estimates regarding the Bhopal Electricals will be presented to us shortly.

Just as I said, there are identical defects, the officers make identical mistakes. It has been suggested, and rightly so, by the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee

reports, that some kind of guide books and hand-books should be prepared and issued to the officers who should know what they have to do in certain circumstances, what kind of difficulties and situations have to be faced, and how they are to be faced. All these instructions should be given to the officers and they should know beforehand the work they have to do. I do not mean to say that this procedure should be rigidly enforced or there should be very rigid instructions. There should be enough freedom, of course. But at least they should be warned and cautioned as to what they have to do and what kind of difficulties they have to face and how those difficulties ought to be faced. Similarly, a model form of the articles of association, model standing orders, model rules for dealing with labour, etc., should also be uniformly given to all these projects. If that is done, many difficulties will not arise. These difficulties should be solved before a project is launched.

Then, there is a tendency amongst most of the officers to remain in Delhi. The concentration of so many offices in the Capital is also responsible for many of these difficulties. I think the headquarters of these officers should remain where they have to supervise and guide directly the work of the project. This is very necessary. So, the headquarters of the project offices should be removed from Delhi and shifted to their proper places, where the projects are situated.

Then, a lot of idle capacity remains unutilised because of the callous negligence on the part of a few inefficient officers. This is a very serious matter. I know about one case perhaps with regard to the Sindri project. They had ordered, for shunting purposes, certain diesel engines. These engines were imported and remained in Bombay port for 20 months, because there was some dispute between the management and the workers. The workers said that on these diesel engines two persons should work

simultaneously and two persons should be appointed to run an engine. But the management said that one person was sufficient. The result was that for 20 months the diesel engines remained in Bombay port, incurring demurrage. In the meanwhile, the work continued to suffer. Whenever this kind of things happen, we really feel ashamed. We do not understand why these things cannot be properly managed.

In Bhopal, only 20 per cent of the capacity is being used. In Sindri, a lot of capacity was being used, but now we are told that the rate of utilised capacity has been coming down because of shortage of gypsum and coal. After all, it is a question of planning and these things should be foreseen. Somehow these difficulties should be overcome. Why should unused capacity be wasted like this? Similarly, in these projects, indigenous material is not being properly used.

I think around these projects, many ancillary industries can be started, but no effort has been made to start these small industries. There should be some coordination between the Ministries that look after small industries and those that look after big industries, so that there may be co-ordination between the big industries and small industries. Wherever these big projects are working, certain small industries should be started around them, so that the machine tools and components, raw material and other necessities might be supplied by these small industries, as far as possible. I think, Sir, that this effort should be made. I was really alarmed when I saw in the report that up to 1970 only 50 per cent of the components for Bhopal Electricals will be available from the indigenous sources and the rest of the components will continue to be imported. This is very important aspect, that should be closely studied.

Then, I suggest that the Government should indicate in every annual report how much indigenous material

was being used and how much imported material was being used.

My next point is that there is a tendency towards over-staffing. That tendency also should be checked. At Bhopal, the administrative expenses form 23 per cent of the total expenditure, raising the cost of production enormously. I think this matter also should receive the Hon. Minister's attention.

In the matter of expansion, whereas at one place it is stated that too much expansion raises managerial difficulties and therefore too much expansion should not take place, in certain other projects expansion is advocated and is proceeding in an unlimited and unchecked manner. This should also be properly checked.

Then I come to the pricing policy. While the prices of Indian fertilisers are high and rising up, the imported fertilisers are available at cheaper rates. Why this is so? Why our fertilisers, which are badly needed for our agriculture, should cost more and their prices should go up like this? Why is it that we cannot reduce their prices?

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before putting forward my observations on the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry, I would like to point out certain irregularities in the report supplied to us by this Ministry. On page 22 of the report, dealing with Heavy Electricals Plant, Bhopal, under the head "Township" we find the following observation:

"The supplementary project report submitted by Messrs. Associated Electrical Industries Limited for raising the output to Rs. 52.5 crores per annum by suitable expansion of the existing Bhopal Plant has been examined. Having regard to the overall economics of the expansion programme recommended in the report, a limited expansion of the plant for the manufacture of

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steam turbines and alternators is under consideration."

I leave it to the House to decide if this subject concerns the township.

Sir, the other day, Shri Morarka also pointed out that the size of the reports has been very drastically cut. He also pointed out that in most cases the same things appearing in the report relating to the previous year have been repeated in the present report. This proves that these reports which are being supplied to us by the Ministries are prepared with great negligence, although they are supposed to give accurate and detailed information so that we can discuss on them properly in this House. It not only shows negligence on the part of the officers concerned but, I should say, it also shows the disrespect of the officers for the Parliament.

Turning to the profit and loss accounts of the various undertakings under this Ministry, we find that most of the undertakings are running at a loss. Let us take the case of Hindustan Steel in which the Government's total investment is Rs. 664 crores—Rs. 307 crores as capital and Rs. 357 crores as loans. We find that this undertaking has incurred a loss of Rs. 40 crores. From the very little information that we get we can say that the reasons for this loss are: firstly, while private undertakings are employing cost accountants and highly educated and experienced business managers having qualifications on business management, we find that these public undertakings are employing executive officers who have very little knowledge of managing business undertakings; and secondly, there is a heavy expenditure on managerial staff. What we find is that in our country a large number of staff are employed in the offices than what it should be, while the staff employed in actual production is lesser in proportion. In this connection, we should also study the working of similar undertakings in foreign countries, which

are employing a much lesser number of staff in their offices.

Another reason is dishonesty among the staff. In this connection I might give you a few examples from the book on Demands for Grants supplied to us. We find that there is a loss due to shortage of raw materials to the tune of Rs. 1.50 crores, and there is also a shortage of finished products to the extent of Rs. 1.75 crores. I hope there are some responsible persons under whom the raw materials and finished products are kept and they are accountable for any loss. It is said here that the shortage of material is under investigation. God knows how long it will take to reach a final decision in the matter. The shortage is going up and up. In 1959-60 shortage of raw material was to the tune of Rs. 47 lakhs, in 1960-61 it was Rs. 57 lakhs and so on. What we usually find is that after some time when the investigation is completed it is found that nobody can be held responsible for these shortages.

Then there are other items. Huge amounts have been charged towards bad and doubtful debts. While advancing money or materials proper care should be taken as to the *bona fides* of the persons to whom such advances are made. I think it is an act of negligence on the part of the staff not to take care of this while making such advances.

Then, we find from the Audit Report that payment to a director from the provident fund in excess of his own subscription and interest thereon amounted to Rs. 4,558. If responsible officers like directors are engaged in such malpractices, what can we expect from subordinate staff?

A lot of favouritism is being shown in the case of appointments to various posts in the public sector enterprises. The Estimates Committee has referred to this in its report on NCDC. This leads to discontentment and, consequently, lesser efficiency. If we are to do away with such complaints and appoint the right type of persons, it is

necessary that we should have a Service Commission in the lines of the UPSC for selection of persons to the public sector corporations, as recommended by the Estimates Committee.

Also, there is very little accountability for a concern in which such a huge amount of public money has been invested. We find from the Second Report of the Estimates Committee that the Government has not given any replies to a large number of important recommendations made by the Committee long ago. In this connection, I would like to quote an example from the report of the Estimates Committee:

"In Chapter VI of their 33rd report, the Committee had made the following suggestions:—

(1) a comprehensive statement showing the estimates of all items of expenditure connected with the three steel projects be prepared and presented to Parliament at an early date; (para 144).

(2) an analysis of estimates and actual costs of the three projects be prepared on a comparable basis; (para 145).

(3) the expenditure incurred on similar and comparable units in the private sector be ascertained and included in the analysis of cost referred to in item (2) above; and (para 146).

(4) estimates of the projects to be re-assessed and the differences explained properly. (para 149)."

In the very same report the Estimates Committee makes certain observations later on regarding these recommendations.

"The Government while communicating their acceptance of these suggestions in January 1961 stated that a statement setting out the expenditure in all the three steel plants, in as comparable a form as possible, was un-

der preparation and would be placed before Parliament as soon as possible. The Committee, however, regret to observe that the proposed statement has not yet been placed before Parliament, although it is over 19 months since the Government accepted the above suggestions of the Committee made over three years ago. They feel that it should not have taken them so long to prepare the final estimates of the plants on a comparable basis. The Committee trust that Government would give immediate attention to this matter and have the necessary statements laid before Parliament without further delay."

These two examples which I have quoted from the report of the Estimates Committee go to prove the correctness of the statement made by me.

Then nowadays, the Ministry have found out a very ingenious terms for explaining the losses, and that is "teething troubles". As I have shown, there are losses under so many heads. But, whenever a question is asked as to why there is so much of loss in a public sector undertaking, invariably the answer is that because the undertaking was started recently, it is facing difficulties of teething troubles. So, I would suggest that an enquiry should be made as to how much of it can actually be attributed to the teething trouble.

It was decided long ago to have a high-power committee of Parliament to probe into the affairs of public sector undertakings, but it has not yet been finalised. It appears that this is being done deliberately by the Minister concerned for reasons better known to him.

There is an even longer time-lag in training technical man-power, developing ore mines and quarries and providing transport to move the raw materials to the steel plant sites. The need, therefore, to plan for a longer

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time span than five years has long been advocated not only by economists but also by leaders of industry.

Coming to the fourth steel plant, I would like to make certain observations about the feasibility of the fourth steel plant at Bokaro. Here I would quote certain observations made by Mr. M. A. Fiennes, President of the U.K. Iron and Steel Institute at the recent Jamshedpur Symposium, where he said:

"India would be well-advised to expand existing steel plants and not to establish any new units in view of the shortage of technical and managerial manpower."

He further added:

"It is not for India in her present state of development to reach for the stars. Let other with money or ambition go into orbit and seek the moon but India's tasks must be 'severely practical'."

From the above, it is obvious that Mr. Fiennes underlined two principal weaknesses in India's planning for steel—severe shortage of skilled manpower and the lack of capital and foreign exchange for development on the scale envisaged. He dismissed the idea that India could increasingly support the expansion of her heavy industries by domestic output of plant and equipment. Machine building was even more skill-intensive than steel and progress here also must be held back by the manpower shortage afflicting steel. From this he proceeded to advise against any new major steel plants because the limited resources of skill and experience were already over-stretched. He advocated, as an alternative, setting up widely dispersed small plants and backed his suggestion by reference to contribution such units could make to regional development.

Moreover, in view of the possibility of a break-out of war with China, it

is not advisable to have large units. It is evident that the cost of production in the smaller units will be higher than the larger ones but in view of the reasons which I have given just now and also considering the employment potential of smaller units it is wise to set up smaller units. So, Government may help these industries to grow and come in competition with the larger units by giving them certain remissions in sales tax and excise duties.

For all these reasons, the fourth steel plant at Bokaro, which Government has conceived is wholly unrealistic. Rs. 300 crores is to be sunk on this project and out of this at least 50 per cent will be needed in terms of foreign exchange. The American experts from whom aid for this project is sought are also in doubt about the feasibility of this project under the present circumstances. This is apparent from the statement of the Ambassador, Mr. Galbraith, published in the *Patriot* two days ago.

13 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He is going away.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Whatever it is, what he said should be taken not of. Why then go in for this ambitious project and why not sanction expansion of the existing undertakings?

I understand that several private sector understandings have forwarded schemes to the Government for their expansion. They should be considered before we go in for any new steel project. It is good to have a number of plants in the public sector but there is no reason why in view of the great shortage of steel we should not encourage the private undertakings.

Then, it is the policy of the Government to appoint local people in these public undertakings as far as possible.

But we find that in most of these cases this policy is not adhered to. I may quote the case of Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi where local people are not being given adequate preference as a result of which there is great discontentment among the local people. The hon. Minister should look into the matter and try to redress the grievance so that the instance of Rourkela is not repeated in Ranchi. National integration cannot be achieved by tall talks. If we want to have national integration, we should give a proper share to the local people.

I now come to the automobile industry. Against one car in the U.S.A. for every three inhabitants, in France There is one for nine, in Great Britain one for ten, in Germany one for thirteen and in Italy one for twenty-five, in India the ratio is one for every 8,000. This goes to prove how backward we are in respect of the automobile industry. Recently, there was a proposal to start the manufacture of a small car in the public sector and a few foreign companies had offered collaboration and machinery on a long-term credit. I do not know why this has been shelved. Although the Government says that it is due to the shortage of foreign exchange, I feel that some vested interest is there which dictated to the Government not to start this industry because it will break his monopoly. The Government obviously acted in his interest overlooking the interest of the country as a whole.

Then, there is need for heavy transport vehicles, like, lorries and trucks. In view of the shortage of transport facilities which is rather coming in the way of our industrial development, Government should also encourage undertakings, either in the private sector or in the public sector—I do not mind which—to establish either in collaboration with some foreign concern or otherwise some more units for the manufacture of heavy vehicles very soon.

Then I would like to take up the cement industry. As everyone knows,

cement is the basic material required for the development of the country and ranks next in importance to iron and steel among the major industries. It is a matter of deep concern to the people and particularly to the planners that the targets in such industries are not likely to be achieved by the end of the Third Plan. Our dream to usher in a self-generating economy by the end of the Fourth or the Fifth Plan will be shattered because of the slow pace at which production is now going on.

In the face of the national emergency the cement industry has assumed added significance and its requirement has been aggravated. To meet this special type of demand, it is essential that the target of cement production is revised upwards.

Cement has been in serious shortage and consumers find it extremely difficult to get cement. There is a lot of blackmarketing going on in this product. Due to shortage of cement industrial and economic progress has been held up. From the report we find that it is estimated that by 1965-66 we would be self-sufficient in production of machinery for manufacture of cement. But something has to be done till we get the machinery from our indigenous production. As we have no foreign exchange we can enter into collaboration with foreign countries and I understand that large number of foreign countries are prepared to enter into collaboration to set up cement factories in this country.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Maheswar Naik: From now on hon. Members will kindly conclude their remarks in ten minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When is the hon. Minister likely to reply?

Mr. Speaker: He will be called at about 2 o'clock.

Shri Maheswar Naik (Mayurbhanj): **Mr. Speaker,** Sir, it is a year

[Shri Maheswar Naik]

since the bifurcation of this Ministry from the Commerce and Industry Ministry had been done and I am glad that Government have realised that greater and greater emphasis is needed to be placed on the development of our heavy industries. This portfolio has been placed in the hands of a Minister who has already shown his capability. Since he has taken over charge of the Ministry for large-scale industry in the private sector as well as in the public sector, he has been able to streamline many of the products and the industries themselves. For this the credit goes to him and we congratulate him from the core of our heart.

13.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The heavy industries section has shown a marked progress as indicated in the Appendix part of this Report. Still, there are certain industries where the production has declined even as compared to the figures shown for 1961. I would not go into all the details but I would pinpoint certain aspects of production. For example, the production of cement mill machinery has gone down from Rs. 90.79 lakhs worth in 1961 to Rs. 81 lakhs worth in 1962. Similarly, production of agricultural machinery has gone down from Rs. 191.56 lakhs to Rs. 103.69 lakhs. Steel structurals, steel link chains and band saw blades—all have shown a decline in the matter of production. These heavy industries are instrumentals towards building up of the machinism of industrial growth in other sectors. I ask the hon. Minister why should there be any decline in the production? The Ministry should see how far they can be reoriented to the present needs of the country.

Then, Sir, there has been severe criticisms against the public sector industries particularly by the private sector people. I should not quarrel so far as other aspects of the criticisms

are concerned. But certainly I would say, I do not agree with the criticisms against the public sector because some of the criticisms are motivated purely on ideological grounds. Still there are certain aspects which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. In the public sector industries it is felt that there is a certain amount of lack of responsibility on the part of those who are in-charge of production. It is also said that business promptitude which is available in the private sector is also lacking in the public sector. The complaints are being made about the administrative bottlenecks as well as delaying procedural matters for sanctioning money. These aspects must be gone into and remedies prescribed for them.

In this connection, I would very much like to remind the hon. Minister that some time back some parliamentary committee was suggested for going into matters with which these public sector industries were confronted. I do not know where matters stand. But I would very much like that the formation of this parliamentary committee is constituted, the matter expedited, so that the various aspects of the public sector industries which are just confronted with various lacunae may be dealt with and those lacunae removed under the supervision of the parliamentary committee.

Coming to the iron and steel section of the Ministry, I would like to say that iron and steel, being the basic materials of the country for its industrial growth, should be paid greater attention. I am glad the hon. Minister has been able to leave a mark on the production and on the developmental side of the public sector industries under the Hindustan Steel Ltd. Still, so far as the demand and supply of iron and steel are concerned, much is left to be hoped for. It is reported that our present demand is 5.1 million tons and our supply position of steel is only 4.8 million tons,

that is to say, there is a gap of 0.3 million tons. Similarly, in the case of pig iron, the position is still more unsatisfactory. While the demand is 1.8 million tons, the supply position is only 1 million tons, leaving a gap of 0.8 million tons. In spite of that I find from the reports that we are exporting steel and iron worth about Rs. 700 millions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Sir, I want two or three minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will have two minutes.

Shri Maheswar Naik: I would very much like to know from the hon. Minister whether we cannot postpone our export programme of steel and iron products for the present.

So far as these three steel plants in the public sector are concerned, they have done a wonderful job and recently they have acquired the rated capacity of production and I am glad that the Minister has promised that all the three steel plants in the public sector, that is, Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur, will be expanded each to the tune of 2 millions tons of production and if need be, further expansion will be allowed.

In this connection, I would like to say that so far as foreign collaboration is concerned, Bhilai has been able to do away with foreign technicians to some extent. The number of foreign technicians has reduced from 107 to 42. But as far as Rourkela is concerned, the number of foreign technical personnel is sought to be increased from 218 to 265 and so also in the case of Durgapur, from 61 to 122. Although the Minister has already stated that the understudies are getting full facility to learn the technique and skill from foreign experts, still there are complaints that certain of them are not able to get the proper help which they need from those people. I would like to mention one or two points more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Maheswar Naik: One minute more, Sir. So far as the Tatas' expansion scheme is concerned, it is said that the expansion scheme will not be brought into operation just because there are certain deteriorations in the quality of raw materials and there are also certain deficiencies in the facilities provided in the programme of expansion. I am told that the Ministry is examining the deficiencies and I hope the decision will soon be made. So far as the quality of raw materials is concerned, I would very much like to say a word here. The Tatas are having their ore mines in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa and Sighbhum district of Bihar. They have one mine which happens to be located in my district and it used to produce ore with ferrous content somewhere as high as 70 per cent. They have recently closed that mine. I do not understand why the Tatas complain about the deterioration of raw materials. If they continued to operate that mine, they could certainly get ores to the extent of 70 per cent ferrus content. The Ministry should go into these aspects and see whether those raw materials could be utilised in the setting up of projects either by the State Governments or by the Central Government.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की स्थिति को देखते हुए हमारे देश में लोहे और सीमेंट की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इसके अन्दर अभी उत्पादन इतना कम होता है कि हमारी सीमेंट और लोहे की जरूरतें पूरी नहीं होती हैं। लोहे और सीमेंट के बगैर बहुत से काम अभी तक भी अगूरे पड़े हुए हैं और पड़े रहते हैं। आजकल जितने भी बांधों, या पुल बगैरह बनाने के प्रोग्राम्स हैं उनमें हर जगह सीमेंट इस्तेमाल में लाई जाती है। इसलिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा फैक्टरियां सीमेंट की होनी चाहिए। हमारे यहां राजस्थान के अन्दर सीमेंट का काफी पत्थर निक-

[श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा]

सता है। इसलिए अगर बड़ी-बड़ी सीमेंट की फैक्टरियां खोली जायं तो देश की सीमेंट की जरूरतें पूरी हो सकती हैं।

इसी तरह से लोहे की भकान और ब्रिजज आदि बनाने में बहुत जरूरत पड़ती है और लोहे की जरूरत के मुताबिक उत्पादन न होने के कारण हमारे बहुत से काम बाक़ी पड़े रहते हैं और हमारी जरूरतें पूरी नहीं हो पाती हैं। सीमेंट और लोहे की कमी को दूर करने के लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जहां अभी दो पालियां चलती हैं वहां पर तीन, तीन और चार, चार पालियां चलाई जायें ताकि हमारी जरूरतें पूरी हो सकें।

खाद की भी कमी देश को पड़ रही है। अब खाद के बग़ैर हम अपनी कृषि की पैदावार को नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। खेती लायक ज़मीन बग़ैर खाद के पड़ी रहती है क्योंकि जब तक उसे खाद नहीं मिलेगी तब तक वह ज़मीन इतनी उपजाऊ नहीं होती है जितनी उपजाऊ कि उसे होना चाहिए। इसलिए खाद्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए खाद का उत्पादन भी हमें बढ़ाना चाहिए। आज हमें जो बाहर से खाद मंगानी पड़ती है वह बाहर से न मंगा कर हमारे कारखानों के अन्दर ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा खाद्य का उत्पादन होना चाहिए। लेकिन उसका उत्पादन देश में करने के साथ ही साथ उसके भाव के ऊपर भी सरकार को कुछ कण्ट्रोल करना चाहिए। अभी हालत यह है कि जो बाहर से खाद आती है वह हमारे यहां की खाद से काफी सस्ती पड़ती है और जो यहां खाद बनती है वह बाहर की खाद से काफी सस्ता पड़ती है और जो यहां खाद बनती है वह बाहर की खाद से महंगी पड़ती है। इसलिए देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के साथ ही साथ उसके भाव पर भी कुछ नियन्त्रण होना चाहिए।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि फैक्टरियों को उतनी ही ज़मीन देनी चाहिए

जितनी कि उनकी फैक्टरी को सैट अप करने के लिए आवश्यक हो। अब होना यह है कि अगर एक फैक्टरी को सैट अप करने के लिए १००० फुट का एरिया आवश्यक होता है तो फैक्टरी के मालिक लाखों फुट ज़मीन अपने कब्जे में कर लेते हैं। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि फैक्टरी की आवश्यकताओं को देख कर ही कि कितनी ज़मीन आवश्यक होगी, ज़मीन का ऐलाटमेंट करना चाहिए और अभी जो फैक्टरी के मालिक जरूरत से कहीं ज्यादा ज़मीन फैक्टरी सैट अप करने के नाम पर अपने कब्जे में कर लेते हैं, वह फैक्टरी बन्द होनी चाहिए।

कोटा देते वक़्त भी सरकार को सावधानी बर्तनी चाहिए और सही आदमियों को ही कोटा दिया जाय। लोहे की चादरों का कोटा ऐसे-ऐसे लोगों को दे दिया जाता है जिनका कि कारखाने से कभी कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता। उनका कारखाने में कभी आना जाना भी नहीं होता लेकिन उनके नाम पर वह कोटा दे देते हैं और लाखों, करोड़ों रुपये का ब्लैक मनी घर बैठे कमा लेते हैं। इसलिए कोटा ठीक आदमियों को दिया जा रहा है या नहीं सरकार को इस पर निगाह रखनी चाहिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि काम देख कर बड़ी-बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज व फैक्टरीज को देख कर ही उनको यह लोहे का कोटा देना चाहिए।

भूपाल में अभी बिजली का सामान बनाने के लिए सरकार ने जो कारखाना खोला है उसकी स्पीड भी उतनी नहीं है जितनी कि होनी चाहिए। बाहर से सामान मंगाया जाता है और उसमें लाकर फिट कर दिया जाता है और कह दिया जाता है कि यह हमारे यहां बना है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। जितना भी सामान अच्छे से अच्छा बन सके बाहर से मंगाने की अपेक्षा यहां बनाना चाहिए और यहीं उसको बना कर फिट करना चाहिए। हर एक चीज़ इस तरह से हमारी इन बड़ी बड़ी फैक्टरियों के अन्दर बननी चाहिए।

बड़ी बड़ी फ़ैक्टरीज को जो कर्ज दिये जाते हैं उन्हीं के सहारे वे चलती रहती है। इसके अतिरिक्त जितने भी विदेशी एक्सपर्ट्स हमारे देशवासियों को तकनीकी शिक्षा देने के लिए आते हैं वे जन्म भर के लिए यहीं इन कारखानों में जमे रहते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए और हमें विदेशियों पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए। आपने हमें यहां के आदमियों को तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए ट्रेड करना चाहिए और हमारी कोशिश ज्यादा से ज्यादा आदमियों को काम देने की होनी चाहिए। बाहर की मशीनों और कल पुर्जों आदि के बारे में उनको काम सिखाया जाय और धीरे-धीरे जो भी विदेशी हों उनको हमें अपने कारखानों से निकाल देना चाहिए।

ऐसे ही कर्ज की बात है। जैसे किसी कम्पनी को १० करोड़ रुपया कर्ज दिया तो उस कर्ज को धीरे-धीरे कटौती कर के बसूल कर लेना चाहिए और उनको धीरे-धीरे स्वयं के ऊपर निर्भर बना देना चाहिए। उन्हें इस मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाया जाए। यह नहीं कि हम कर्ज देते चले जायें और वह हमारे कर्ज से फ़ैक्टरियों का उत्पादन बढ़ाते जाए और हमारे पैसे से हमारे ही सिर का मुंडन करते जायें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। उनसे धीरे-धीरे कर्ज बसूल होने चाहिए। हमें स्वयं अपने देशवासियों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तकनीकी शिक्षा देनी चाहिए।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जितनी हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उन में ऐसे कल व पुर्जे आदि बनायें जोकि लघु उद्योगों के अंदर काम आए ताकि लघु उद्योग देश में अधिक मात्रा में विकसित हो सकें। छोटी छोटी मशीनों के पुर्जे बनाये जायें ताकि देश में छोटे उद्योग बड़े पैमाने पर चालू किये जा सकें। आज इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि हमारे वहां फ़ैक्टरीज में इस तरह के पुर्जे बनें ताकि हम लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन

दे सकें। बस इतना कह कर मैं अपनी जगह बैठ जाता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ram Sewak; he is not here. Dr. K. L. Rao. Ten minutes; please do not exceed that time.

Dr. K. L. Rao: (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this Ministry is of vital importance for the industrial growth of the nation and it is happy to note that the Ministry has the guidance of a seasoned, dynamic and successful Minister, the hon. Shri C. Subramaniam. There is one sector, the sector of electrical industry which has registered rather not very much of progress and which seems to exhibit a certain lack of interest and attention. I propose to deal with that sector alone.

Power sets the pace of development of a country. On it depend the industries which have got perennial and plentiful supply of power are the countries which have got the richest resources and wealth at the present day. Therefore, it is accepted on all hands that power development in this country must proceed with very great pace and as rapidly as possible. Particularly so because among the important nations of the world, India almost occupies the last position. With only 45 kw. per capita, it stand miles behind various other nations. Even the backward nations of Europe have got power to the extent of 50 or 100 times. That is why we want to double up our installation of power in the Fourth Plan. That is, we are preparing to have 12 million kw. of power installed by the 4th plan, at a cost of Rs. 2500 crores. This means an expenditure of foreign exchange of Rs. 800 crores. It is almost impossible to get this amount of money in the 4th plan when we find it difficult even to find only Rs. 370 crores required for the 3rd plan power sector. Much more so because of the changed conditions

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

and our emphasis on defence needs. Therefore, if you want to see that our power development proceeds according to our plan, it is essential to see that the machines which are required for this power generation or manufactured in this country.

Our effort so far has been rather halting and unsuccessful. The Estimates Committee report on Bhopal is very illuminating and it shows a lot of points of weakness and points of shows utter confusion and lack of success. Ramachandrapuram and Raipur are still on the ground level. Unless we introduce an element of speed, unless we take some other measures, it looks impossible for us to supply the needs of the 4th plan from indigenous manufacture. It is very necessary for us to remember that no sizeable augmentation of our power is possible unless there is indigenous manufacture. It is, therefore likely that the country will be let down by lack of progress in this sector which is within easy achievement of our nation.

We started thinking about power installation and power equipment just after the Second World War. It is about the same time that even backward nations of Europe like Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland and Yugoslavia started thinking of electric installations. What happened? While those countries had registered progress to such an extent that they are exporting equipment to this country, we lost 7 years in committees and we lost another 7 years in thinking and trying to decide. With the result that we have not made good progress, and the other backward countries have made tremendous progress. This itself is a condemnation of our vacillation and halting nature in the matter of development of the electrical industry. I would only briefly review one or two aspects which in my opinion have led

to the slow progress in this sector of electrical industry.

The first factor is our concept of things, of big-sized units or factories. We thought of Bhopal as the biggest unit in Asia. For what purpose? Bigness is a curse for nations which are in making like ours. We should have started with much humbler aims. Whatever might be our wish, we must remember that there is such a thing as gradation, and there is such a thing as a process of evolution through which we have got to go. That has been the case with all countries, and that has been the case with even England and other more advanced European countries.

For example, at Bhopal, even before we have been able to manufacture one single unit of hydraulic turbine or generator for which purpose that factory was established or conceived, we have already started thinking of expanding it in fields like steam turbines, steam generators etc., which have nothing to do with the original concept. By this kind of diversification, we are making it more uneconomical, and we shall be making it more difficult of achievement.

For example, at Bhopal, it is already noted that the amount of expenditure on unproductive items is so great that even at a later stage when the articles are manufactured up to the full target or up to the full capacity, still it will not be possible for us to sell those products at competitive prices unless we write back a certain amount of money that we have spent on that factory.

What I mean to say is that we should not think of these big-sized factories.

Similarly, we have also made another mistake in thinking of the big programmes of big-sized units. In this country, even the 60 M.W. or 75 M.W. unit is a bigger size unit than we have had experience with. In fact,

even this unit has only recently been introduced, and we are having any amount of bad experience and difficulty with this type of units. That being so, there is no point in going in for very big-sized units.

It should be remembered very clearly that the bigger the size of the unit, the bigger the investment is. It is also to be remembered that these bigger units involve a highly complicated process like re-heating, higher boiler pressures, higher temperatures, and materials of construction which will stand these various complicated processes, and all these things have got to come from outside, because we have not got experience of these things.

It would, therefore, have been reasonable to start with a medium type of unit or medium type of manufacture. That is what is indicated by the state of conditions in our country. What does it matter if instead of having three units of 100 M.W. we introduce 5 units of 60 M.W. each? There is nothing wrong in that. It may be argued that the bigger units have an efficiency which is three to five per cent more than that of the medium or smaller units, and, therefore, we shall be spending less coal for use in these bigger units. That sounds reasonable but that is certainly not true in reality, because when we have all these large schemes under the aid programmes, we have got to pay through our nose. For example, under any aid scheme, first, we have got to pay for the project report very heavy charges; then, we have to pay for the consultancy throughout. More than that, when we buy machines, we have to pay two or three times the world market price. Further, when we think of having these big units, we introduce also certain techniques and materials which will make us perpetually dependent upon them for foreign exchange. Therefore, if we take stock of the whole situation, it will very easily show that the three or five per cent increase in efficiency is set off in the

present context of our economy. In the present context of development, therefore, it is much better to go in for the medium size units.

There is one other aspect which we should remember when we are planning for these big units, it is very necessary to see that we do not come in the way of the development of power under the Third Plan projects at least. I was rather sad or I was not quite happy when I read in the report that the high pressure boiler plant to be manufactured at Tiruchirappalli is to be utilised for Kothagudem station. I only hope that it is for the Fourth Plan station and not for the Third Plan station. I hope that it is not for the Third Plan project. For, Andhra Pradesh, as it is, is suffering from great scarcity of power, and it is with a large amount of hurry and thinking that this Kothagudem station has been planned. If that is also to be held up on account of this boiler manufacture, then it will become very difficult. Of course, naturally, we shall have teething troubles in the beginning; the factory itself is yet to be started, and so on. Therefore, I only hope that it is not linked up with the present project, but it is meant for the Fourth Plan project. If it is meant for the Fourth Plan project, then, of course, there is nothing wrong in that.

Similarly, at one stage, it was programmed that the 50 M.W. set for the Nagarjunasagar hydro-electric project was to be purchased or got from Bhopal. When Bhopal has not been able to manufacture even one single unit of even a small size, there is no meaning in thinking of a 50 M.W. set and coming in the way of the development of power. I do submit, however, that whenever, of course, we are able to do at least one unit, we shall not allow anything more to be brought from outside and we shall get all the sets from within our own country.

So, that is one of the precautions that we have got to take when we try

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

to build up our factories and do our planning. All this shows that our planning and our procedures do require some re-thinking in respect of the Heavy Electricals.

I would, therefore submit for the consideration of the hon. Minister, an alternative solution or an alternative approach, and it is this way. For example, in the Fourth Plan we require an annual production of Rs. 160 crores worth of machinery. Out of this amount, assuming that for these big units, under the aid schemes from the foreign countries, we shall be getting about half the amount, there still will remain a gap of Rs. 80 crores to be spent on the manufacture of these units from within. Assuming an investment-benefit-ratio of 2:1, for these Rs. 80 crores, we shall be requiring about Rs. 160 crores. Assuming that about two-thirds of it will be in terms of foreign exchange, it will come to about Rs. 100 crores of foreign exchange. Therefore, I would submit to the hon. Minister this suggestion for consideration. If we can spend Rs. 100 crores on small or medium size factories with an outlay of Rs. 5 or 10 crores each, and establish a series of factories, each one being devoted only to one type of machine, only one type of turbine, or only one type of generator, or only one type of transformer, or only one type of circuit-breaker and so on, then the advantage would be that as we can erect the factories as we get the foreign exchange; we shall have to secure this foreign exchange of Rs. 100 crores only once, for, if once these factories are set up, they will create their own self-generating growth, and it will not be necessary to seek any more foreign exchange. I would also submit that it is necessary not to have any collaboration in the public sector, because that does not lead to very happy results. I would submit that you may get retired Chief Engineers from the AEI or other established companies, and you may pay them any kind of salary that they want; it does not matter what salary

they ask for; you may pay them even one lakh of rupees a month, because during the two or three years for which they will remain, they will draw up the plans etc. and with the plans, we can buy the machines etc. ourselves. What I mean to say is that there is no use getting under these collaboration schemes boys who have not got any experience. Recently, I came across a boy, almost a boy of 21 years, being paid Rs. 6,000 in one public undertaking. Instead of getting such people, I would submit that the retired Chief Engineers of the AEI or other such established companies could be employed, and if we associate them with these undertakings, they will draw up the plans, and we shall be able to buy the machines also ourselves from the world market at competitive prices.

I only submit once again that the electrical industry requires very careful re-thinking and a very careful approach, and I am sure that under the guidance of the able Minister, it will be possible to do these. We must be very clear in our minds that unless we take steps to augment power in the Fourth Plan, the target of the installation of 12 million k.w. in the Fourth Plan will remain only a hope and not an achievement.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोपल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रीय उद्योगों के इस मंत्रालय से हम देश के विकास और प्रगति की बहुत कुछ बुनियाद डाल सकते हैं। कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री और माइन्स एंड फ्यूअल मिनिस्ट्री भी इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं। इन दस मिनटों में ज्यादा न कहते हुए मैं सिर्फ चन्द प्वायंट्स इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इन प्वायंट्स पर गौर किया जाये और मंत्रालय उन के बारे में इन्क्वायरी कराए और जहाँ तक हो सके, आवश्यक सुधार करने की कोशिश करे।

हमारे देश में तकरीबन ६०० करोड़ से ऊपर के बड़े बड़े राष्ट्रीय उद्योग फल-फूल रहे हैं, इस के लिए हमें आनन्द है, लेकिन इस बारे में मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ाने के लिए छोटे छोटे कारखाने हिन्दुस्तान भर में स्थापित नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि इस प्रकार इंडस्ट्रीज का कान्सेन्ट्रेशन इतना बढ़ जायेगा कि उन इंडस्ट्रीज को सम्भालने में बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

एस्टीमेट्स कमिटी और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमिटी की रिपोर्ट्स से साफ जाहिर होता है कि इन इंडस्ट्रीज के एंजिमिनिस्ट्रेशन में बहुत कुछ गोल-माल और ऐसी बातें हो सकती हैं, जिन को मंत्री महोदय नहीं देख सकते हैं और इस प्रकार हम इन को ठीक तरह से सम्भालने से बिल्कुल दूर रहते हैं।

माइन्ज एंड फ्युअल मिनिस्टर ने अपने भाषण में तमाम राष्ट्रीय उद्योगों का नक्शा खींचते हुए बहुत जोर से कहा कि हम भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उद्योग को सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न पर स्थापित करना और चलाना चाहते हैं। इस में शक नहीं कि हम सोशललिज्म के आधार पर ही इन उद्योगों को स्थापित करें, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि सोशललिज्म किस किस्म का हो और किस तरीके से हम उस को स्थापित करें।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सोशललिज्म का मतलब स्टेट-गाइडिड सोशललिज्म नहीं है, बल्कि हम डेमोक्रेसी गाइडिड सोशललिज्म चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह देख कर हम को अफसोस हुआ कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी स्पीच में डेमोक्रेसी के बारे में एक लफ्ज भी नहीं कहा। वह डेमोक्रेसी को भूल कर स्टेट-गाइडिड सोशललिज्म यहाँ पर स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। जिस प्रकार बड़े बड़े देवल धर्म के नाम पर इस दुनिया की तमाम सम्पत्तियों को छीनते हुए लोगों को एक्सप्लायट करते आए हैं,

उसी प्रकार सोशललिज्म के नाम पर, बड़े बड़े कारखाने को बढ़ावा देने के नाम पर, यह कह कर कि सोशललिज्म हमारे लिए लाइफ एंड डेथ का क्वेश्चन है, आज गरीब लोगों का एक्सप्लायटेशन चल रहा है। सोशललिज्म लाइफ एंड डेथ का क्वेश्चन हो सकता है। लेकिन जो फिजिकल लेबर करता है जो गरीब है, उसकी इमदाद अगर हम नहीं करते हैं, जिसकी आमदनी बहुत कम है, उसकी इमदाद अगर हम नहीं करते हैं, तो रीयल सोशललिज्म की स्थापना नहीं हो सकती है। इतनी बड़ी बड़ी तनखवाहें ले कर और अफसरों को दे कर, अगर यह कहा जाता है कि सोशललिज्म की स्थापना की जा रही है, उस तरफ हम बढ़ रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नालायकी है। इस के बारे में कोई गलतफहमी नहीं रहनी चाहिये। न इस हाउस को और न ही हमारे राष्ट्र को कोई गलतफहमी हो सकती है। मैं सोशललिज्म के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी गाइडिड सोशललिज्म के हक में मैं हूँ। स्टेट गाइडिड सोशललिज्म के हक में नहीं हूँ। आज यहाँ स्टेट गाइडिड सोशललिज्म चल रहा है। किस तरीके का यहाँ सोशललिज्म चल रहा है, उसके बारे में बहुत सी रिपोर्टें पेश की गई हैं और उनको पढ़ कर मैं सदन का वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से यहाँ पर उद्योग चल रहे हैं, जिस तरीके से यहाँ पर कारखाने चल रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ आप देखें। अभी कल या परसों की ही बात है, यहाँ पर एक सवाल पूछा गया था नम्बर ८४८। यह सवाल श्री एस० एन० द्विवेदी जी ने पेश किया था। सवाल यह था :—

“Whether the approval of the Union Government was sought in regard to the sale of a low shaft furnace owned by Kalinga Industries Ltd. to Messrs. Orissa Industrial Development Corporation; and

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"who determined the price at which this was purchased and what is the amount finally fixed and approved?"

मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि फ़ैयर प्राइस क्या हो सकती है, इस केस में इसका बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है। दो सौ और तीन सौ परसेंट ज्यादा मूल्य पर यह सोदा हुआ है। हमें यहां पर बता दिया जाता है कि यह जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, यह उनका ही आपस में हुआ है। लेकिन आप देखें कि यह एग्रीमेंट किन किन लोगों के बीच में हुआ है। कालिंगा इंडस्ट्रीज के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव कौन थे। उसके रिप्रिजेंटेटिव श्री पटनायक जो कि उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री हैं

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टील और हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज की बात नहीं है, माइंड एंड फ्यूल का है।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : यह स्टील एंड हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज का है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I submit that yesterday actually a question was answered in this House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was answered by the hon. Minister himself.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: The question was addressed to the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries.

उड़ीसा इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव कौन थे? किन्होंने उस पर दस्तख्त किए? वह वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ही तो थे।

सोशलिज्म के नाम पर और क्या क्या होता है, इसको भी आप देखें। कालिंगा को ही आप देखें। इसकी कहानी मैं आपके सामने पेश नहीं करना चाहता हूं। यह बहुत लम्बी चोड़ी कहानी है। इसके बारे में शेयरहोल्डर्स

की तरफ से शिकायतें आपके पास आई हैं और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के पास खुद भी बहुत सी शिकायतें होंगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि खुदा के नाम पर जो शिकायतें आपके पास आती हैं, उन पर आप फ़ौरन एक्शन लें, फ़ौरन ही, जरूरी हो, तो इंस्पेक्टर आप बिठायें। सोशलिज्म के नाम पर इस तरह की चीजों को जारी नहीं रहने दिया जाना चाहिये। मुझे फ़ख़ है कि स्टेट्स में जो मंत्रीगण हैं तथा केन्द्र में जो मंत्रीगण हैं, वे बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं और इनका इस तरह की चीजों से ग्राम तोर पर कोई ताल्लुक नहीं होता है लेकिन एक दो ऐसे जो इंस्टीसिस आपके नोटिस में आते हैं, उनकी रोकथाम करना भी आपका फ़र्ज होना चाहिये।

यह जो पाइप लिमिटेड कम्पनी है, इसकी कहानी से आप वाकिफ़ हो हैं। जहां बाकी इस तरह की इंडस्ट्रीज को, इस तरह के कारखानों को जितना पाइप का प्रोडक्शन वे करते हैं, उसका तान या चार या ज्यादा से ज्यादा पांच परसेंट जिफ़्र का आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती है, वहां इस एक खास फ़ैक्ट्री को बारह परसेंट दे दिया गया था। इसके मुकाबले में दूसरों फ़ैक्ट्रीज भी हैं जिन को बिल्कुल भी नहीं दिया जाता है। देने के बाद भी यह जिफ़्र कहाँ जा कर बिका है, इसको भी आप देखें। कालिंगा ट्यूब्स लिमिटेड के दरवाजे पर कोई जिफ़्र नहीं आया, वह इधर से उधर कलकत्ता में ब्लैक मार्केट में जा कर बिक गया। लारो नम्बर इसके आपके पास हैं और किन किन को बेचा गया है, यह इनफ़ार्मेशन भी आपके पास मौजूद है। क्यों कोई उस पर एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है, समझ में नहीं आता है।

इतना ही नहीं, एक और इन ट्यूब्स की बात मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। हमारा मैसूर स्टेट में ट्यूब्स का एक व्यापारी है। ट्यूब्स को सप्लाय के बारे में वहां के पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० मिनिस्टर और चीफ़ इंजीनियर

के बीच झगड़ा हो गया था। चीफ इंजीनियर साहब चाहते थे कि मैसूर की ट्यूब को लिया जाए। लेकिन उन पर सियासी दबाव डाला गया और उन से कहा गया कि उस को छोड़ कर दूसरी कम्पनी से जो कलकत्ता या उड़ीसा में है, उसकी ट्यूब को लिया जाए। अगर ऐसा किया जाता तो मैसूर को डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा पड़ता। चीफ इंजीनियर ने इस को नहीं माना और अपनी बात पर अड़े रहे। उन्होंने उस रेट को मानने से इन्कार कर दिया। अन्त में इसका क्या नतीजा निकला, इसको आप देखें। उनको डिग्रेड होना पड़ा और कम्पलसरी रिटायर हो कर जाना पड़ा। वह हाई कोर्ट में गए। हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस ने स्टे आर्डर इशू कर दिया और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और चीफ इंजीनियर से कहा कि आपस में वे राजीनामा कर लें क्योंकि इस केस से कुछ नहीं होगा, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इज्जत नहीं बढ़ेगी। इस तरह के जो इंस्टेंसिस होते हैं, इनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

यह जो नामिनी बनाने का तरीका है, इसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जना चाहिये। चन्द लोगों को जो नामिनी बनाया जाता है, वे बाद में डायरेक्टर बन जाते हैं। वाइफ़क्टर हाफ हो सकता है लेकिन चूँकि वह किसी बड़े आदमी की वाइफ़ है, इस वास्ते स्टेट का पैसा उस इंडस्ट्री को खिला कर इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावा देना कहाँ तक जायज हो सकता है, इसको आप देखें। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास जब शिकायतें आयें, तो आप उन पर एक्शन लें। अगर आप दस बीस साल तक कोई एक्शन नहीं लेते हैं और उनको इस तरह से प्रोत्साहन देते रहते हैं, तो कहाँ का यह सोशलिज्म है, समझ में नहीं आता है। सारे देश के हित को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, इस देश की जनता के हित को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि आप उस तरह से न करें जिस तरह से धर्म के नाम पर, देवालय में बैठा हुआ पुजारी वहाँ पर आए हुए भेंट में जेवरों को खा कर लोगों को एक्सप्लायट

करता है सोशलिज्म के नाम पर, इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावा देने के नाम पर आप स्टेट के पैसे का दुरुपयोग इस तरह से न करें। इस तरह से अपने अपने नामिनिज को, अपनी अपनी बाँवियों को पलते हुए नहीं देखा जाना चाहिये, इस तरह के जो इंस्टेंसिस हैं, इनका आपको नोटिस लेना चाहिये और इस तरह की चीजों को दूर करना चाहिये। नेहरू जी के राज में या कांग्रेस के राज में अगर इस तरह की चीजें नहीं रुक सकती हैं तो इतना तो हम आपसे एक्सपैक्ट कर ही सकते हैं कि जब ये चीजें आपके नोटिस में लाई जायें तो आप न्याय करें, इनको दूर करने की कोशिश करें। जिस तरह से आपने डालमिया इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में इन्स्पेक्टर नियुक्त किया था, एक्शन लिया था उसी तरह से कालिंगा इंडस्ट्रीज, कालिंगा एयरलाइज, कालिंगा ट्यूब लिमिटेड के लिए भी आप एक बाडी नियुक्त करके, इनक्वायरी करायें और उसकी जो रिपोर्ट आए, उस पर एक्शन लें।

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): I thank you for the time given to me. In the short time at my disposal, I will refer only to some points that would help some industries of Gujarat. Before I do so, I must congratulate the Ministry. I have gone through their report and have come to the conclusion that there are achievements all round—in production and all those things. On this, I must congratulate the Minister.

However, I must submit for his consideration one thing. Everyday we are saying that in the private sector, the managers, directors and all those people make money, commit fraud and all that. However, the private sector industries are prospering and giving dividends to the shareholders. I fail to understand why that much profit is not made in the public sector. We have honest persons, our management is quite efficient, economy is there; with all these claims, I fail to understand why we are not showing sufficient profit in our public sector undertakings. (Interruption).

[Shri P. R. Patel]

Some days back the Controller of Iron and Steel visited Gujarat. He had discussions with the State Minister of Industries, some prominent merchants, some factory owners and heard their grievances. The grievance was that while the yearly requirement of pig iron to run industries was 56,000 tons, the quota allotted was only 5,570 tons a year. Gujarat is a new State where small and big industries are coming up, and the industries are starved for want of pig iron and steel. The minimum requirement according to the State Government's estimate is 20,000 tons a year. If this requirement is not met, the investment made and the factories in Gujarat will lie idle, and the country will also lose production.

I know that the requirements of iron and steel in the country are much more than the present production. We are going to start a fourth factory in the public sector, and I wish it success. There are some factories in the private sector also, but the question before the country is production of more iron and steel. As agriculture is the base of the prosperity of the country, iron and steel is the base of all industries. I hope some way will be found to expedite production of more iron and steel in the country by starting more factories. I am not for the private sector, nor am I absolutely mad about the public sector. I want industries in my country, whether in the private or the public sector, with efficient, neat and clean management. I would request the hon. Minister to consider the matter.

I put a question regarding distribution of corrugated iron sheets in Gujarat which was replied to on 14th May, 1962. Thereafter I had also the opportunity to raise a half-hour discussion. If my information is correct, after that the Ministry appointed a committee of officials to go into the matter and some investigations were also made. I would like to know the results of the investigations. I would like to know

the broad features of the report submitted by that committee, and would request the Minister to lay the Report on the Table of the House.

The question of these iron sheets is a painful thing in Gujarat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Everywhere.

Shri P. R. Patel: It may be everywhere, but it is much more painful in Gujarat.

An. Hon. Member: It is worse in other places.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): It is worst in Punjab.

Shri P. R. Patel: We do not get even ten per cent of our requirements, and we have to rely on the black market. At the time of the discussion I disclosed that in Delhi any amount of iron sheets could be had in the black market. If there is scarcity of corrugated sheets, how is it that they are freely sold in the Delhi market? There is one thing more about the Delhi market. They give the bill at the control price and take the extra money and put it in the safe. So, they also cheat the Government in sales tax and income-tax. I would submit that this black market should be stopped. The police is there. We are paying high salaries to the men in the police department. They must investigate and stop this evil. Whether Gujarat gets it or not, I am first concerned with the stopping of this evil of black-marketing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: And the politicians should help.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): From this side or that side?

Shri P. R. Patel: There are politicians also who get money from such blackmarketeers, I know. It is better not to speak about that. Similarly, pig iron also can be had from the black market, and again it would be costly.

Lastly, in Gujarat new factories are coming up and we are going to have a refinery. The petro-chemical industry is going to be developed. Even today, food preservation, vegetable and edible oils and the pharmaceutical industries are flourishing, and for these tin containers are absolutely necessary. There is no factory in Gujarat which gets a quota for tin for manufacturing tin containers, and Gujarat is asked to get these containers from Bombay or Calcutta. It has become the monopoly of Bombay and Calcutta. Is it not proper to locate one factory at least in Gujarat, looking to the needs of the State?

There is one factory with machinery and everything, called the Gujarat Metal Box Company, at Ahmedabad. It manufactures tin containers also but from tin bought in the black market. No quota is given to it.

The difficulty of the Ministry is also there. The Planning Commission has its own plans. It has decided that there should be no further factories to manufacture these tin containers, with the result that Gujarat, Rajasthan and other States have to go to Bombay and Calcutta for these containers and bring them in wagons. It is quite costly.

I submit this matter should be considered. It would be better to give a quota to this factory, or any other factory, because I am the least concerned with this particular factory. I am only interested in having such an industry in Gujarat. That is my only submission.

Thank you again for the time given.

14 hrs.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to thank the hon. Members for their kind words of appreciation with regard to the performance of my Ministry. It was about a year ago that I took charge of this Ministry and a few months later I had occasion to place before the House some of the problems relating to steel

and heavy industries. But during this one year I have had a more comprehensive picture of the various problems involved, a comprehensive picture which a layman like me and a newcomer like me could comprehend. To the best of our abilities we are trying to take action to solve those problems. The role of steel and heavy industries in the economic and industrial development of the country was emphasised by almost every hon. Member, and during this discussion naturally steel got the major portion of the time, and understandably so, because steel is the pace-setter for all the other developments, and that is why hon. Members were good enough to make various suggestions to improve the working of this Ministry and improve production.

Particularly, points were raised with regard to the public sector and private sector in the steel industry. On the communist side, Dr. U. Misra said there should be no place for a private sector in the steel industry and the existing private sector industries should be nationalised. Shri Morarka—I am sorry I do not find him here—made a useful contribution to the debate. He put the question as to why the private sector plants should be allowed to expand. But from the way in which he put the question it was not as if he was objecting to the expansion of the private sector projects because he put the further question: if you are prepared to allow the expansion of private sector projects, why do you object to newcomers in the private sector to take up these projects. Perhaps he was more concerned with that. But, as far as steel industry is concerned, it is a mixed economy today, and even though I am particularly and specially concerned with the public sector projects under the Hindustan Steel Ltd., still, as Steel Minister, I have got an overall responsibility for the steel industry which includes the private sector projects also. Therefore, it is necessary, before I go on to apprise the House of our achievements in this field, however

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

small that achievement might be, and also to deal with our future goals, I would like to refer to Government's policy with reference to the public sector and the private sector.

While the Government's industrial policy reserves the iron and steel production to the public sector, it permits growth in the private sector, where it is in the national interest. It is in pursuance of this policy that the private sector steel plants were encouraged to expand in the first and second Plans since it is a fact that the expansion of an existing plant, to make fuller use of the inbuilt capacity, is more economical than the setting up of another plant. This is in fact the principle on which we are acting in the public sector also, where we are expanding our three steel works before the building of a new steel works. This also answers Shri Morarka's query as to why we are willing to permit the existing private sector units to expand further. I am glad he is here now. I am happy to add that mixed economy in steel has yielded fairly good results and I am happy to say that during my experience in this one year these two sectors have worked in harmony. The public sector, as a matter of fact, has borrowed many men from the private sector with the latter's agreement. The Central planning on production affects both equally if it affects at all, and protects also equally both. It has been the objective of planning and will continue to be, to share the market demands fairly and equitably. In the context of our planned economy, in the products of our steel plants too, there is no possibility of unhealthy competition, nor will there be any even when the fourth and other public plants come into production.

I would, however, recognise that growth, whether in the public or the private sector, depends on resources and on the pricing system. There is no discrimination here, and it affects both sectors equally, because the dec-

lared policy of Government so far has been common prices for the public and private sector alike. I would like to say categorically that this policy will continue and be sustained. In the further development of the steel industry that I envisage, while the public sector will naturally provide the main increase according to our policy, I am sure that the private sector also will continue to co-exist and play its part.

I think the enunciation of this policy is particularly necessary because of the criticisms we hear on the floor of this House every year—one section attacking the private sector projects and the other section attacking the public sector projects. We have laid down our industrial policy, and we are determined to pursue that policy not because we are adamant about it but because we feel and sincerely feel and feel convinced too that it is in the best interests of the country. Therefore, the industrial policy has been laid down after very careful consideration. No doubt we make departures here and there when we think it is necessary in the interest of the nation as a whole, but we follow that policy because in the context in which India is placed, and the development which has got to take place in this country at a fast pace, we believe that the industrial policy which has been laid down in the resolution is the best in the interests of India. I hope and trust that it should be possible for us to pursue that policy with the full co-operation of this House. I am sure while we do criticise here and there, on the whole, the support of this House will be fully in favour of the implementation of the industrial policy which we have laid down for ourselves.

I would, first of all, refer to what we have been doing for improving the performance of the steel plants in the public sector under the Hindustan Steel Ltd. The first step we took was the reorganisation of the Hindustan

Steel Ltd., which came into effect on the 1st July, 1962. By that reorganisation we gave more autonomy to the plants as such, and it was not merely autonomy to the General Managers but autonomy to the plants—decentralisation of power not only with reference to the General Managers but from the General Managers to the various levels in the plants. That was the first step we took. That step created a new atmosphere in the various plants, because, after the getting of this autonomy, there was a spirit of competition between each plant; not only competition between each plant in the public sector, but as a matter of fact, there was a competition between the public sector projects and the private sector projects. To add to that, the emergency in October created by the Chinese aggression also contributed to the creation of a new atmosphere from top to bottom in these new plants. It has given a new direction and purpose to the activities in these plants. Therefore, we find that the first step which we took, added to the new atmosphere created by the Chinese aggression, had yielded very good results and that is reflected in the figures of production with reference to the public sector projects. This atmosphere created by the emergency was not confined to the public sector projects alone. In private sector projects also, there was the same atmosphere of new enthusiasm for the purpose of increasing production. So much so, on the whole, 1962-63 has yielded very good results, taking into account the production.

Looking at the figures I have, I find that as against 1.14 million tons of pig iron and 2.82 million tons of finished steel in the calendar year 1961, we produced .97 million tons of pig iron and 3.71 million tons of steel in 1962 calendar year. During the first three months of this year, the production of pig iron for sale has been running at the level of about 100,000 tons per month, a significant increase from the level of the previous 9 months. I hope Mr. Patel will have some satisfaction. The production of steel is being maintained at the level of half

a million tons of ingot steel a month, which means 6 million tons a year, which is the full rated capacity of all our steel plants. In this, the performance of what I described as the sick child—Rourkela—has been remarkable. The plant touched 60,000 tons of ingot steel level in October, 65,000 tons in November and has been since then producing between 70,000 to 73,000 tons between December and February. It produced 91,000 tons in March, a record figure. Durgapur has similarly increased its production from 58,000 tons in October to 91,000 tons in March. Bhilai has always done consistently well—about 90,000 tons per month since August 1962.

At this stage, I would like to answer a point raised by Shri Bakliwala in the course of his speech that Bhilai steel was exported to Egypt and because of its sub-standard quality, it was rejected. I have also heard that there have been publications in some newspapers to that effect. I do not know where from they got these facts. It is absolutely false. This is how we try to run down the public sector steel plants. Particularly some people do not like Russia and they try to run down the plant which has been imported from Russia. The same thing happens on the other side also. Some people try to run down Durgapur or Rourkela. These production records are good by any standards.

In terms of the financial year 1962-63, the production of pig iron for sale was 1.07 million tons as against .99 million tons in 1961-62. The production of ingot steel was 5.39 million tons as against 4.27 million tons in 1961-62. The contribution of Hindustan Steel Limited to the 1962-63 production was 0.72 million tons of pig iron and 2.55 million tons of steel. The production of finished steel rose from 2.9 million tons in 1961-62 to 3.9 million tons in 1962-63, which is about 87 per cent of rated capacity, in spite of the difficulties which we were undergoing in the early part of the year. This is not an inconsiderable gain and our thanks are due to the steel works—the management and every

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

individual production worker—for this achievement.

During the last 4 months, the production of steel is keeping to the target level of 6 million ingot tons. I have no doubt that this rate of production will not only be maintained but improved upon. Measured in terms of money, at current selling prices, the gross steel produced in 1962-63 was Rs. 245 crores, which is about Rs. 63 crores over that of 1961-62.

While the first phase of reorganisation in July 1962 yielded some results, we have given effect to the second phase of reorganisation from 1st April, 1963. That relates to the composition of the Board of Directors, and also the powers of the various Directors. I am sure hon. Members remember that we had 5 or 6 whole-time Directors and they were functional Directors—Director of Production, Director of Construction, Director of Sales, Director of Finance, etc. There was a Committee of management, which was taking decisions with regard to the day-to-day administration of the company. As I have already explained during Question Hour, there was a good deal of delay in the functioning of the committee of management. With effect from the 1st of April, we have made the Chairman the Chief Executive of HSL. We have abolished the posts of all the whole-time Directors. We have reconstituted the Board and in doing so, we have tried to bring into the Board fresh blood, some versatility and considerable industrial management and experience. I want to stress this fact. This is not the end. We are continuously studying the problems of management. As a matter of fact, we had the advantage of an expert from the Ford Foundation coming here and making study. One of our officers has gone to the United States to undergo training in industrial problems and management. We are taking advantage of the developments which have taken place in the various parts of the world to streamline the administration.

Therefore, it is going to be a continuous process and whatever changes are necessary, I can assure this House, I would not hesitate to bring about. But those changes have got to be well thought out and it has got to be done in such a way that it does not affect the current working of HSL. That is why I am making these changes step by step, so that in that process, the current working of the company is not in any way affected.

Another system which we have introduced for the purpose of improving the functioning of the HSL is the quarterly conference of General Managers and the Directors. The subjects for discussion are laid down even beforehand. And, notes are circulated. In the first General Managers' Conference we indicated to them that we should step up production in the steel plants, and we laid down the target—I think it was in August or September that the first conference was held—for, particularly, Durgapur and Rourkela which were not working properly at that time. We wanted that by the end of December, 1962, these two plants should reach the 90 per cent rated capacity. At the same time we also fixed the target to be reached by the end of March, 1963. We said that by that date they should reach the full rated capacity. They accepted the challenge, and I should congratulate them for achieving these targets as they were laid down. By the end of December, 1962, both the plants attained the production level of 90 per cent—Durgapur, as a matter of fact, went a little further and it produced 92 per cent—and by the end of March, 1963, as I already indicated to the House, the production in Durgapur and Rourkela was at the level of 91,000 tons ingots—that would mean not 100 per cent but 108 per cent of rated capacity—and I have no doubt in my mind, as I already expressed, that these records would be kept up and sustained.

While I congratulate myself and I congratulate all those who were associated with these achievements, I am not unaware of what has got to be done further, because it is not merely the quantity which matters, the quality also is important. We have got to produce to meet the various needs of the industries, quality steel which is required particularly by the engineering industries and other sophisticated industries. In that regard also we have been making continuous efforts, and I am glad to say that in all the plants the quality of production also has been continuously improving.

It is not merely the quality which is important the cost of production also is important. Some people seem to be under the impression—of late I have been reading articles in some of the foreign journals—that the performance of the private sector projects in India is much more efficient than the public sector projects. Perhaps that comparison is with reference to what was happening in 1961-62 when many of our steel projects were producing at the level of 30 per cent, 40 per cent and 50 per cent. After all, 1962-63 is only the third year of their production—perhaps, the second year of full production—but if we take into account 1962-63 figures, which give, particularly, the works cost, the cost of production in the public sector projects is comparable and in certain cases it is more favourable than the cost of production in the private sector projects in spite of the fact that they have got the experience of 40 years and 50 years behind them.

Now, in spite of the fact that the cost of production is about the same, we are still making huge losses. That has got to be explained. This general question was particularly put by Shri Patel and he asked why the public sector projects are making losses whereas in spite of the so-called frauds or real frauds which are happening in the private sector they are able to make profits. The answer is quite easy. We are having projects in the public sector which are basic,

which are heavy industries, which are slow-yielding and not quick profit making. Take any steel plant in any part of the world. Take the history of the Tatas. When were they able to break even? Leave alone Tatas because it might be said that it was in a more backward country that Tatas established their steel plant; take any progressive country, any developed country. If we only go into the history of a steel plant from the start and try to find out when they were able to break even we would find that it is only six or seven years afterwards that they were able to break even. I am not trying to give this as an excuse for the faulty performances in our public sector projects. But hon. Members should realise that in the public sector we are taking the more difficult industries, the more basic and heavy industries and not the consumer industries which can be established in one or two years and from which we can immediately make quick profits. They are left to the private sector, and that is what we have decided. Therefore, there is no use of trying to say that the private sector projects are more efficient and because of this they are able to earn more profits and more quickly.

Sir, I was on this point that during 1963-64 we have set targets for the reduction in the cost of production. We have said that during 1963-64 the cost of production should be brought down by 15 per cent. It is not merely laying down a figure of 15 per cent. With regard to each plant after careful study we have marked the areas in which they have to bring down the cost of production. I have no doubt in my mind that with the steps that have already been taken this reduction of 15 per cent in cost is possible of achievement during 1963-64.

But, in spite of that the investment cost in the public sector projects, in the steel plants, is much more than in the private sector projects because in the early years—20, 40 or 50 years ago—those plants cost much less and

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depreciation has been allowed to such an extent that the book value of the plant is almost nil. Therefore, they need not provide for depreciation charges in these cases. Even when we allow depreciation charge, it is extra because the entire plant has already been written down. Therefore, the cost of investment per ton is different when we take into account the private sector projects and the public sector projects, not because they are private sector and public sector projects but because one is an old plant and the other is a new plant. When the expansion takes place in the private sector plants to that extent their investment also is going up. Therefore, today, if we take into account the Indian Irons it works out to about Rs. 900 per ton; if we take TISCO it works out to about Rs. 1250 per ton or so and if we take the public sector projects they range from Rs. 1800 to Rs. 2250 per ton. When we have to provide for depreciation on this basis, when we have to provide for interest on the basis of loans that we have borrowed for this purpose and when we have to earn profit on this, naturally, particularly in the initial stages, we are unable to compare ourselves with the profits earned—not with regard to performance—by the private sector projects. This is the real difficulty, but we have got to get over those difficulties. Taking into account that our new plants are technologically more advanced, we should be able to take advantage of it and bring down the cost of production more and more and that can be brought down only by the better utilisation of the raw materials available to us.

Generally, it is brought to our notice that we were producing iron at a much cheaper rate 10 or 15 years ago, and now the cost has gone up. I agree that the cost has gone up. But we have also to take into account the factors which have contributed to the increase in the cost. If Tatas were

producing efficiently with the old plant that was mainly because they were able to get select raw materials of the highest quality possible because the quantity to be mined in respect of iron ore and the quantity of coal which had got to be obtained for the purpose of running these plants were limited and therefore by manual labour they were able to mine iron ore as it could be hand-picked with the result that select iron ore could be obtained. Therefore, they were able to maintain the quality. Also, I am sure that hon. Members are aware what the wage at that time for this manual picking of iron ore—perhaps it was 4 annas, 8 annas or 12 annas and nobody agitated for higher wages at that time. Therefore, the wages were cheap, they were able to get the best quality raw material and there was no trouble. But now with the increased tempo of steel production with regard to quantity, mechanised mining has got to take place. And, with mechanised mining it is not possible to have this selective mining which was possible when it was done manually. That is why there is deterioration in the quality of iron ore and the quality of coal. That is the general complaint made by the private-sector projects saying “we do not get the ore we were getting before.” It is impossible unless we restrict production only to that plant. Now, with the increased production of steel more and more I have no doubt that the quality of raw materials also might deteriorate to a certain extent. And what has got to be done is—it is not as if this is a problem peculiar to India, it is a problem applicable to the entire world—and therefore what has got to be done now is to have beneficiation methods for the purpose of improving this raw material. To that the hon. Member, Shri Morarka, made reference. We are aware of these problems and we are taking steps in that direction.

It is not only that. When we mine with mechanised equipment we get

iron ore, some portion of which is lump iron ore and some portion what we call fines. It is not possible to use fine straightway in our blast furnaces, and therefore we use only the lump ore. The cost of production, when we use the lump ore alone, increases, because thirty or forty per cent, and in some cases even fifty per cent, is fines which cannot be used in the blast furnace. Therefore, unless we are able to use these fines also, the cost of production of this iron ore is bound to be at a higher level. Therefore, now there are methods to use these fines by sintering it, by agglomeration and we are able to use these fines. That is the process which we are using at Bhilai today, to use those fines.

But even that has given rise to a problem, because these fines contain extraneous material like alumina and others which bring down the quality of the sinter. Therefore these fines have also to be beneficiated. These are all problems which we come to know by experience, by getting into difficulties. If we are not confronted with these problems we would never know about them. And therefore it is today that we are engaged in the beneficiation of our iron ores and working out the possibilities of using these fines by sintering. When we are able to utilise these fines and also beneficiate the iron ore and these fines, to that extent the cost of production also can be brought down. We are proceeding on these lines.

In the same way, coal. While we have large reserves of coal, coking coal is limited. Even that metallurgical coking coal has got a high ash content. Therefore we cannot straightway use that coal; it has got to be washed. That also puts up the cost of production of coal. But with the higher ash content it affects the production of iron in the blast furnace. I am told by the experts that if we improve the ash content by one per cent, that is, if we bring it down by one per cent, it gives a three per cent increase in the pig iron production. That is why we are thinking in terms

of getting better type of coking coal from outside the country with a lower ash content and blending it with our coal. But it is not possible with reference to the plants which are located inside the country; they will have to be taken advantage of for plants which may be based on the coasts. But this is the problem.

And in the same way, limestone. The quality of the limestone having regard to the increasing demand for it is going down. And now we have evolved methods of beneficiation which immediately improve the quality of production and also the quantity of production in these furnaces. Therefore I can assure my hon. friend that these problems have been taken note of by our technical experts and they are in pursuit of solutions for these things.

In this connection I would like to refer to the good work done by our laboratories, particularly the National Metallurgical Laboratory and the Fuel Research Laboratory. They have done very good work, in the field of beneficiation of ore and limestone by the National Metallurgical Laboratory, and with regard to the improvement of coal consumption and coal improvement—washing and all these things—by the Fuel Research Laboratory. And I have no doubt in my mind that as we go on we would be able to benefit by the good work which is being done in these laboratories.

While all the steel plants in the public sector and in the private sector have now come up to the rated capacity production, we have to achieve, according to the Third Plan, a target of 10 million tons by the end of the Third Plan period. And this has to be mainly achieved by the expansion of the public-sector projects: Bhilai from 1 million tons to 2.5 million tons, Rourkela from 1 to 1.8 million tons, Durgapur from 1 to 1.6 million tons. These expansion programmes also have been taken up, and particularly

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in Bhilai we are almost keeping to the schedule, and 1963-64 may give us some additional production from the expansion, and by 1965 the expansion is expected to be over. But with regard to Rourkela and Durgapur we are a little behind schedule. With regard to Rourkela the tenders have been scrutinised and letters of intent have been issued to the various successful tenderers. But the orders could not be placed, because we had to get clearance of the credit from the West German Government. I am proceeding to Bonn day after tomorrow and on the 25th we would be signing the contract for the expansion of Rourkela. Some point was raised with regard to the credit made available by the West German Government for the Rourkela expansion; I think Dr. Misra said that we are not getting the full foreign exchange to cover the Rourkela plant expansion. I can tell him that the entire foreign exchange required for the purpose of the Rourkela plant is being provided for by the West German Government.

As far as Durgapur is concerned, there also we have placed orders, and some of the tenders are still under scrutiny but very soon all the orders will be placed.

As far as Rourkela and Durgapur are concerned I am afraid that significant contribution to production will be made only in 1966-67, and therefore there will be a shortfall with regard to the attainment of targets during the Third Plan period.

But the shortfall relates not only to this. We took some credit for production in Bokaro. Unfortunately, there has been some delay in taking up the Bokaro project. And hon. Members, I am sure, are quite aware, particularly of the recent controversy which is going on in America with regard to this project. The survey team which came over here for the purpose of looking into the various problems

connected with the Bokaro steel project have submitted their report, and we have received a copy of that report. I should thank them for the very good report which they have produced, bringing out the various problems involved in putting up of the Bokaro project. While I have not yet fully studied the Bokaro project report which is under the study of our officers, I am hoping in spite of all this controversy which is going on, that the Bokaro project will be taken up as a public sector project with American assistance. Let us all hope that it would fructify in that way, and let us not do anything, or say anything which will stand in the way of getting assistance. I would not go farther than that, as far as this is concerned.

In addition to that, we have also been considering the expansion programme of Indian Iron (IISCO). They have got a programme of expanding by another million tons but they want it to be done in two phases—first phase of 3 million tons expansion programme and the second phase of .6 or .7 million tons. As far as the .3 million tons expansion is concerned, it is an advantageous project of expansion, and we have accepted this in principle. Further details are awaited from the company. I hope they would do everything to expedite this.

Therefore, with all this, we may not be able to achieve 9 million or 10 million tons of production by the end of the Third Plan period, but it is my hope that during the first year of the Fourth Plan it should be possible for us to reach the target of 9 million tons, if not 10 million tons. In this connection, particularly with regard to heavy industry projects, we have learnt a lesson during the Second and Third Plans. If we take up these projects after a Plan period begins, naturally we find that it is impossible to implement these projects and even if we want to implement these projects the implementation

generally is towards the end of the Plan period so much so that all the work has got to be taken up in a bunch, they get completed in a bunch, the availability of steel also comes in a bunch which creates difficulties. Therefore, my attempt has been to see that there is a more even tempo of development of steel production, so much so that it is not during the end of a particular plan period that we get additional production of 5 million or 6 million tons. We should phase the programme of implementation of steel projects in such a way that every year we could be getting some additional production of one million tons or two million tons, according to the programme that we have for a particular Plan period. Therefore, to that extent the delay in Rourkela and Durgapur may facilitate the phasing of these programmes during the Fourth Plan period. There are advantages in certain failures also; of course, that does not mean that we should go on making failures, but I am just mentioning the advantages. Therefore, we have taken up the planning of the projects in the Fourth Plan even now.

A steering committee has been appointed for the purpose of working out a targeted production programme of 18 million to 19 million tons, by the end of the Fourth Plan period. If we have to achieve this high target of 18 million to 19 million tons, it cannot be done by the expansion of the existing plants alone. It is contemplated, and it has been accepted in principle, that the two private sector projects also would be allowed to expand, subject to looking into the financial structure and the financial requirements for that expansion. The Bhilai plant will further expand from 2.5 million to 3.25 million tons. Durgapur may go up to 3 million tons. Rourkela may go to 2.5 million from 1.5 million tons. But, taking all these into account, we would not be able to reach this target of 18 million to 19 million tons. That is why we are looking to other areas of steel development so that we may have develop-

ments of this nature in other areas also, which is also very important. Apart from making up the target, it is necessary to develop other areas also. Now, the concentration of iron and steel industry has taken place in the north-eastern region. Therefore, we are looking out for new areas of development.

Shri P. R. Patel: Is it possible in Gujarat?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member should know better. Anyhow, just now we are looking into two regions—Bailla-dilla Vizag and, secondly, Bellary-Hospet-Goa regions. Teams have been set up for making preliminary investigations to find out the possibilities of locating steel plants there, particularly locating them on the coast so that we may take advantage of what I mentioned earlier, namely the import of high grade coking coal from other countries.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhun): What about Salem?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a Third Plan project. I am glad, my hon. friend, Shri Morarka, is taking some interest in Salem. It should give some satisfaction, particularly to my DMK friends, that friends from northern India are interested in the development of Salem steel plant, that is why, perhaps, they thought it was not necessary for them to take up this matter in this House; so D.M.K. friends should be glad to know that the north Indian friends are as much interested in the southern region as themselves. Otherwise, I am sure they would have made much noise here about the Salem steel plant. They have been saved of this trouble by my friend, Shri Morarka. Some other friends also stressed the need or necessity to develop the Salem plant. As I have already stated at many places, we have asked Messrs. Dastur & Company to prepare a detailed project report. The project report is under preparation and will be available by the end of this year. I can assure the House that all possible steps will be

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taken for the expeditious implementation of this project in Salem.

In addition to ordinary steel production, we have to have matching alloy any special steel in which field, I am sorry, we are lacking a little bit. A target of 200,000 tons was fixed for the Third Plan period. There has been some delay in taking up the Durgapur project. Fortunately, now we have received tenders, the tenders have been scrutinised and, perhaps within next two or three days, letters of intent would be passed on to the tenderers for the Durgapur special alloy and steel plant. In addition to that, I have had consultations with the project authorities, with our consultants and with the suppliers of the plant, and we have laid down a very rigid programme of implementation for the Durgapur special steel plant, so that we may have production, as early as possible. It has been indicated that the first furnace should go into production on the 2nd October 1964. I am giving this date purposely so that I may not slip and those who are in charge of this may not slip; that is why I am publicly giving this target date. We have also laid down two other target dates—one in 1965 and another on 31st March 1966—by which time the implementation of the entire project should have taken place and it should be possible for us to get the advantage of full production during the first year of the Fourth Plan period.

In addition to that, as hon. Members are aware, we have decided that we shall convert the Bhadravathi Steel works into special alloy steel plant so that we can have quick yielding results. We are just now negotiating the terms of collaboration and, as a matter of fact, it is also one of the matters which I would be attending to during my trip abroad. I am hoping it would be possible to have production at Bhadravathi by the end of this year to the extent of 10,000 to 15,000 tons and the entire project

would get implemented, that is, the change over to special alloy and steel production, within 18 months or so from the end of this year. So, before the end of the Third Plan period, we hope to get 100,000 tons from Bhadravathi, of various types of special alloy. In Durgapur the capacity has been increased from 40,000 to 60,000 tons and we would be reaching the target of 80,000 tons at Bhadravathi. Therefore, these two projects would be able to give us roughly about 1,50,000 tons. In addition to that, we have licensed about 10 or 12 firms in the private sector to the tune of 2 lakh tons. Therefore, when all these projects get implemented, perhaps, we would be able to meet the entire requirements of the Fourth Plan period. But it is my intention to review the whole thing within the next one or two years to find out how far implementation is taking place in the private sector and, if there is any failure there, it might be necessary to go in for another project for the purpose of reaching the target during the Fourth Plan period.

While we are expanding steel production it is necessary for us to have the trained personnel required for this purpose because with more and more steel projects we would require more and more trained technicians. By adopting the normal methods perhaps it may not be possible to have a sufficient number of men. That is why we are thinking of, what I call, steel cadets and special training programme of steel engineers; instead of their going through the conventional programme of engineering education and then getting a re-orientation in steel engineering, from the very beginning give steel orientation to engineering education so that time also would be saved and we may also get specialised men in this field. That scheme is under the active consideration of Hindustan Steel Limited. In establishing this Steel Institute for the purpose of training, I hope, the entire steel industry would participate. They

have agreed to give their co-operation in this respect.

In addition to that we are trying to develop technical know-how, engineering and design capacity within the country. I am sure, hon. Members are aware that we have got a Central Design and Engineering Bureau attached to Hindustan Steel Limited. As a matter of fact, it is this Bureau which worked out the expansion scheme of Rourkela and Durgapur. They have done a very good job and they are entitled to be congratulated upon the good work that they have done. It is our intention to expand this organisation so much so that to the extent possible we will be able to design and engineer our future projects without depending upon foreign engineers and foreign experts. Therefore this organisation will have to be further developed. In the initial stages for the purpose of getting the experience we are getting some German experts and some experts from the UK for strengthening this organisation because it is this Bureau which would be in charge of the expansion programme of Rourkela and Durgapur.

We have another organisation also which has been doing very good work in preparing project reports and giving us the expert advice which is required. I am referring to Dastur and Company who have been appointed as our general consultants in the place of a foreign concern. It is our intention to utilise Dastur and Company also to the maximum extent possible in the various projects which we are setting up. I am personally looking into the fact as to how this organisation and its set-up should be, so that it may fit into the development of steel in the public sector. I hope and trust that with these two organisations, namely, the Central Designs and Engineering Bureau and Dastur and Company it should be possible for us to have the expertise from these two organisations so that we may become mostly self-dependent with regard to the expansion in the steel sector.

We are also thinking of setting up a separate construction organisation. We have gained considerable experience in the construction of steel plants but, unfortunately, that experience is now getting lost because men who were in construction section tried to get into the operation section as soon as the construction was over. It is not as if the construction programme is over. On the other hand, it will go on increasing. Therefore we should take full advantage of the construction experience which our men have gained. Therefore we are considering the setting up of a separate organisation for construction as a subsidiary company of Hindustan Steel Limited so that these men may be permanently employed there.

Some hon. Member made a mention about the contractors' work and said that we should cease to have contractors in the construction of these various steel projects. When this organisation gets into full swing, it may be possible to give up these contractors to a great extent. We may not be able to avoid them fully; but it may be limited. I am sure, there are other organisations also but this will be a special organisation for the construction and erection of steel plants.

Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur): What about enlisting the present engineers in the steel industry for the future?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They are all working in the steel plants.

Dr. U. Misra: There are also engineers who have got the experience but who are not working.

Shri C. Subramaniam: To the extent engineering capacity is available here and engineers are available here, we will certainly take advantage of their experience, knowledge and skill. If any particular case is brought to our notice, certainly we will take advantage of it. I know, Dr. Misra has got a case in mind.

Dr. U. Misra: What about the Central pool?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We shall consider all that.

With regard to the distribution of steel we appointed a committee known as the Raj Committee. They have submitted their preliminary report and we hope to get the final report soon on the basis of which we hope to take decisions for streamlining the distribution of iron and steel.

Then, I come to the machine-building section in my Ministry which has to play a very important role in the industrialisation of the country. In machine building the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi has to play a very vital role. This big machine building complex is being built up there with Russian collaboration. I am glad to inform the House that the construction programme is not only going according to schedule but if anything it is a little ahead of the schedule. It should be possible for us to take up production as scheduled during this year of certain items; not all the items. Every year more and more items would be fabricated and manufactured in the Heavy Machine Building Plant.

The two allied projects are foundry forge and heavy machine tools which are being put up with Czech collaboration. Unfortunately with regard to foundry forge we got into certain difficulties particularly in the foundations. After the upward revision of the capacity of foundry forge it was found necessary to have better foundations with reference to the soil available there. A new piling method, what is known as the caldwel method, is now being used there and the difficulties have been got over. Even though we are a little behind schedule, hereafter there will not be any obstacles in the implementation of this project.

As far as the Heavy Machine Tools is concerned, that project has not yet been finalised with the Czechs and it is currently under negotiation with some other projects to which I would refer later on. In machine building machine tools have to play a very important role. Shri T. Subramanyam made a reference to the Hindustan Machine Tools. As a matter of fact, it is one of the best industrial organisations we have in the country today. Many foreign experts have visited Hindustan Machine Tools and have paid their compliments with regard to the organisational set-up there and the quality of production in Hindustan Machine Tools. They have reached the level of production of 2,000 machines per year six or nine months ahead of schedule. It was expected that they would reach that target by November 1963, but they have reached that target even in November 1962, I think, ten or eleven months ahead of schedule.

As I mentioned in answer to a question, machines produced in Hindustan Machine Tools are being exported not to under-developed countries but to West Germany and Switzerland. With reference to price and quality we are able to compete with them. Therefore on this occasion on behalf of the House and on behalf of the people of this country I would like to congratulate Hindustan Machine Tools on its achievement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Give them bonus.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, I know what my hon. friend is interested in. They are getting bonus also. Without good management and labour relationship all these achievements would not have been possible. So, let us not disturb good relationship by our interference.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Why is the same system of management not introduced in Hindustan Steel projects?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not as if this Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. is confined to the production in the unit at Bangalore. It has taken up the putting up of another unit at Pinjore with its own internal resources. That is, once we have an efficient plant like that, it becomes self-generating, self-generating in trained personnel and also with reference to the resources. So, with the entire internal resources available from Hindustan Machine Tools, a new factory to produce at the rate of one thousand machines per annum is being put up at Pinjore and as scheduled it will go into production in October, 1963.

Recently, a decision has been taken that Hindustan Machine Tools should put up another machine tools project to produce a thousand machines per annum in Kerala. The site has also been selected and the work has already started there and in 24 months the Kerala project also will go into production.

There is another machine tools project under my Ministry which is in the public sector, public sector in the sense that we have also an interest, the Andhra Government has also an interest, but there is a small percentage of private shareholders also, and that is the Praga Tools at Hyderabad.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: While the Praga Tools are running in loss, why is it not being put under the management of Hindustan Machine Tools?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have an expansion programme for Praga Tools also. But after my visit to Praga Tools, I have come to the conclusion that there is no use expanding Praga Tools as such. No doubt, certain expansion programme

will have to be gone through at the site where Praga Tools is located. My intention is to limit it to that, but to have another Hindustan Machine Tools unit there in Hyderabad which will produce various types of machine tools. We are negotiating with the Andhra Government for the purpose of obtaining land and it is our intention to have a full-sized machine tool plant at Hyderabad. Therefore, HMT will be having four units after which we will rationalise production and specialise production of particular types in each factory about which Dr. K. L. Rao was mentioning. We shall specialise in the production of special types of machine tools in particular plants. That is being taken up and I hope and trust that would also go through. But more than that, I am assured by the Hindustan Machine Tools management that during the Fourth Plan period, they will be able to give each year a new project, so much so it should be possible within six or seven years to have a Hindustan Machine Tools branch in every State in our country.

In the private sector also machine tools have got to be manufactured. But unfortunately they have not made as much progress as we expected. We are trying to make it up in the public sector.

Then, there is the general machine building industry with regard to cement manufacturing machinery, sugar manufacturing machinery, paper manufacturing machinery and other types which are also important. During the year 1962-63 they have also made considerable progress. But I find there is a little bit of consumer resistance because even now, in spite of the fact that our quality of production has considerably improved, still many of us have got the illusion that the foreign production is superior to indigenous production. Therefore, there is some resistance. But I hope it should be possible for us to get over this resistance particularly when we prove the efficiency of our machines and that is being

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realised more and more and, therefore, in establishing new units for the purpose of putting up sugar units or cement units or paper manufacturing units we are using more and more indigenous machinery and I hope that would go on increasingly. We are also making an approach that this machine building industry need not specialise in the sense that there is a plant for manufacturing sugar plant or cement plant. All these are general engineering industries. Therefore, we want to make them multi-purpose so that whatever is in demand could be produced in these engineering industries. With this approach I hope and trust that it should be possible for us to make greater progress in machine building. But I do realise that we should have a perspective plan with regard to our machine building programme because if we have to have self-generating growth in our country, it should be possible for us to produce as many of the machines within the country as possible. Therefore, with regard to the Fourth Plan targets and also taking into account what would be our requirements in the Fifth Plan, we are trying to work out a perspective plan and the plan of implementation of this programme also so much so during the Fourth Plan period and the Fifth Plan period machine manufacture will reach a level which would contribute greatly to the growth of industries in our country.

Then, I have got the fertiliser industry in my Ministry. I am sorry I am unable to report as much progress in this field as had done in the other fields. No doubt, we had licensed to the extent of 1.3 million tons of nitrogen in the private sector and the public sector. I am sure the hon. Members are aware that a decision was taken, even though fertiliser is reserved for the public sector under the Industrial Policy Resolution, that in the interest of more fertiliser and expeditions production of fertiliser the private sector also should be brought into the

picture and we have licensed more than half a million tons capacity in the private sector. But unfortunately they have got into difficulties and perhaps there might be explanations and justifications for these difficulties, but the point is, generally, the private sector projects are not making much progress and, therefore, at the end of the Third Plan period, instead of their contributing to the extent of 2 lakhs or 3 lakhs tons, I find they will be contributing only 35,000 tons of nitrogen, that is, 1/10th of what we expected them to contribute. Therefore, automatically, I am afraid, the targets which we have laid for ourselves will have to be brought down and if we are able to reach half a million tons capacity, we should be happy about it, and we are trying our best to see that we implement the project as quickly as possible, particularly the public sector projects.

As hon. Members are aware, the Gorakhpur project in UP, the Namrup project in Assam and Trombay in Bombay are all under construction. Particularly, Trombay will go into production some time in the middle of next year. Namrup and Gorakhpur will go into production only towards the end of the Third Plan and about Madhya Pradesh which was in the private sector, we had cancelled that licence and now we have taken it up in the public sector.

In the private sector the only two projects which are making some headway are the Kothagodum project in which arrangements have been completed and as far as the Visakhapatnam project is concerned, we are discussing various things and we are hoping that it should be possible to put through that project also. We have then got the Gujarat project and the Rajasthan project. Both of them are under various stages and I do not think they will go into production during the Third Plan period.

I am sorry I left out another important sector—the production of

heavy electrical about which Dr. K. L. Rao spoke with authority. But unfortunately when experts speak, we are put to difficulties. It is because it is in consultation with the Central Water and Power Commission, of which he was a very distinguished Member and Chairman too, that we laid down our programme of production with regard to the generators. He emphasized here that 60 MW or 75 MW generators should be more than enough for our country and said that perhaps the bigger generators might create difficulties for us. But other experts have given different advice and perhaps I do not know what advice Dr. Rao gave when he was there. But whatever it is, we have taken a decision that it has got to be 100 MW and above, and that alone will produce results and that alone would make economic production of electricity which would bring down the cost of production and, therefore, in Bhopal, while we have taken up production of the transformers, switch gears, capacitors and in addition to those things, we are going to produce there the generators both for hydro and for thermal power stations. With regard to Bhopal, there has been a good deal of difficulty; particularly, labour trouble last year blocked the progress. I am glad to find that there is a much better atmosphere now, much better discipline. Production is picking up. When I visited the Bhopal plant sometime during the last month and later on along with the Prime Minister, we were glad to find that the tempo of production has been going up. During March, they have reached a level of production of Rs.50 lakhs which would mean that during the year it should go to Rs. 6 crores. That is the target we have fixed for 1963-64. It should be possible of achievement. In spite of initial difficulties, we are making better progress there. Therefore, it should give us some satisfaction that this project is going into production and will be contributing to power production during the fourth plan period greatly.

One point was made by Dr. K. L. Rao whether we have tied up these things with actual implementation of projects in the various States. There is a certain amount of co-ordination and I am sure the Co-ordination Ministry, later on, will deal with this aspect also. We are trying to tie up production of these generators with the implementation of the various projects. Wherever we find it will not be possible to produce in time, we have not hesitated to import the plant from outside. Dr. K. L. Rao need not be unnecessarily exercised over Nagarjunasagar or Kothagudem. We will see that they go through. We hope he will be interested in the projects in the other States also.

For the purpose of power production—Bhopal alone would not be enough to meet our entire requirements—we have taken up three important projects apart from Bhopal. One is to be located in Hardwar in the U. P., which will be with Russian collaboration. The detailed project report is expected next month. We will try to make a quick examination. Not examination of years together; I am fixing a time limit of three months for examination of the project report. I hope it will be possible to have the examination finished generally. We shall take a quick decision and try to implement it. In addition, one at Ramachandrapuram near Hyderabad, which got into heavy wheather—not only with reference to the project but I also got into heavy wheather there because of propaganda which was carried on there that that project has been taken away by Mr. C. Subramaniam to Tamil Nad because I belong to Tamil Nad, rather a very unjust allegation. But, still, I had to face that. As hon. Members are aware, at Ramachandrapuram, which unit is to be put up with Czech collaboration, we had programmed production of lower capacity, 60 MW being the maximum. Our requirements have been indicated to be 100 m.w. generators above. Fortunately, the Czech technical authorities have

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agreed for the production of 100 mw. sets there. We are hoping that we would be able to produce 100 mw. sets there as early as possible even though the initial production will have to be at lower levels. Correspondingly, the Trichi boiler plant, that is also with Czech collaboration. As a matter of fact, currently, we are discussing with the Czech authorities 4 projects: Heavy machine tool project, foundry forge project, first phase of the third expansion programme, Ramachandrapuram project and the Trichi project. These four projects we are discussing. All the technical difficulties have been removed. We are just now discussing the price. I hope, in price also, the Czech authorities would give us favourable and fair terms. If that goes through, I am hoping that the agreement would be signed before I leave the country to Bonn on the 17th. If that is not possible, within the next 1 or 2 days, I hope the agreement will be signed and the projects will be taken up for implementation.

We have got the automobile industry about which some mention was made. In that, we have given priority to commercial trucks rather than to automobile cars, and we are trying to reach the target capacity fixed for the Third plan by expanding the existing units. We are insisting that, particularly in the automobile industry, they should reach a 90 per cent indigenous content before the end of the financial year, that is, by the beginning of 1964. I am glad to inform the House that all the producers have taken active steps and they have informed me confidently that they would be able to reach the 90 per cent indigenous target within the given time. That would make it easy for the production of automobiles because, the main difficulty is foreign exchange scarcity. We are not able to import the components required when the component costs much more than we could afford for each car. That is why, when we

reach the 90 per cent indigenous target, it should be possible for us to improve the production of automobiles whether it be trucks, or car or motor-cycles or scooters....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about reduction in price?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That would come. But, with indigenous manufacture, I do not know whether it will be possible for us to bring down prices. My colleague the Minister of Economic Co-ordination is more competent to speak about it and I will try to take his help and try to bring down the cost.

I will have to deal with two or three general problems applicable to all industries and I shall finish in another ten minutes. First, the problem of labour. Particularly, as I already stated, during the emergency, the workers have responded wonderfully. Everywhere they have put forward their best effort to improve production and they have given their fullest co-operation. But, emotional approach alone will not do. No doubt, in the stress of an emergency, because of the emotional approach, every one of us has been affected. But, the same state of affairs should continue under normal conditions also. Then alone, it would be possible for us to make progress.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about joint consultative machinery?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Unfortunately, the labour problem is not so easy, particularly because we have many unions in each industry, in each unit, four or five unions competing with each other for membership. Sometimes, if they make an un-realistic promise for the purpose of enrolling membership, that is not surprising in the race for membership. But, that leads to difficulties. In spite of that, we have to face this situation and we are facing the situation. Fortunately,

we have the laws, we have got the code of discipline; we have got the tripartite agreements. If only we work all these agreements in the spirit in which they have been arrived at, in spite of the difficult situation, it might be possible for us to make progress in this sector also. But, still, as a person who was associated with the labour movement for some time, I would like to emphasise one point that, in our country, labour unions are merely taking a negative role of fighting for the rights and privileges of labour alone. But, trade unions have to contribute to increasing productivity also. Because, as it has been pointed out in the Third Plan document, it is only by increasing productivity that they would be able to get better wages and a better standard of life. Otherwise, mere increase in wages without increased productivity would lead only to increase in prices and we would be caught in a vicious circle. Therefore, I would appeal to labour leaders, while they are doing very good work for the purpose of protecting labourers from being exploited, for safeguarding their rights and privileges, at the same time, they should infuse a spirit of discipline, a spirit of disciplined work, to increase productivity. That alone would lead us on to greater prosperity, not only with reference to labour, but the entire country. I hope that, in the coming years, greater attention will be paid to this aspect of increasing productivity of labour, improving the discipline of labour, particularly in the public sector projects where the communist leaders participate, because they are the champions of public sector projects. Sometimes, I find they give the greatest trouble even in the public sector projects.

I have to make reference to the role of Financial advisers in these industrial projects. Not that we have to take an immediate decision. But, we have to take a decision as early as possible. We seem to think if we have effective financial control, we will have good financial results. It is not

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necessarily that effective financial control yields the best financial results. Unfortunately, the role of Financial Advisers has not been for the good, for progress, for the benefit of industry, particularly in the public sector where they have got to function. Therefore, we have got to take a decision on this question. Particularly, in the Hindustan Steel Ltd., we have come to the conclusion that, while the Financial Adviser has got the right to advise, he is not the Financial controller and therefore, his opinion should not be the final say in the matter. I have told the general managers that wherever they have got to overrule the financial adviser they should not hesitate to overrule, and in cases where they have got to overrule the financial adviser, if they do not overrule, that is only an exhibition of their inefficiency and ineffectiveness. Therefore, hereafter, they cannot throw the blame on the financial adviser saying that they were bound down by the advice given by the financial advisers. Therefore, this has got to be taken into account in the various other public sector projects also because in many places the financial advisers' role has a crippling effect on the progress of the industry, particularly in the production side of the industry.

I have also to make some reference to the role of the Auditor-General and the audit of the public sector projects. I do not want to say much about it, but I would like to read out an extract from a recent article in *The Indian Journal of Public Administration*. I am reading it out because I seem to agree with the views expressed there, but this is a matter about which Parliament will have to consider, and ultimately decisions will have to be taken by Parliament. But if we have got to have public sector industries functioning as industrial units, then we have got to take all steps to see that we provide an atmosphere and an environment where they will function as industrial units and successful industrial units at that.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

I am reading from the article. It says:

"It is important to note that auditors of the C.&A.G.'s office generally insist on reporting whatever does not fit within its mould of rules, regulations and procedures. Nowhere audit manuals and instructions give discretion to the audit staff to attach lesser weight to lapses of procedure or regulations if the enterprise is being administered efficiently. The auditor would argue: it is no part of his duty to pass a verdict or give a judgment about an enterprise, it is for the Public Accounts Committee or Parliament. He collects, collates and analyses facts as fully as possible and invites Parliament's attention to them. Not only that audit objections are mostly petty and formal often a presumption of *mala fides* is made simply because a particular procedure has been circumvented to meet the exigencies of a situation.

This approach is bound to do great harm to a live business organisation. Business means taking delicate decisions, some of which must go wrong. No individual in business would like to be hauled up before a parliamentary committee and explain the correctness of a decision taken years back, probably by his predecessors, in altogether different conditions and circumstances. As the C.&A.G.'s reports attract great attention from Parliament and the public, much damage could be done even by small matters. While caution and care must be exercised, there is always a point beyond which the price to be paid for excessive caution becomes disproportionately high. People and Parliament will, therefore, have to be educated to be tolerant of minor errors if an enterprise has on the whole made a success;

while being intolerant of failure to achieve the specified goals."

Therefore, these are all matters which we shall have to take into consideration, and with the background of the experience that we have, I am sure we shall be taking the proper and correct decisions which will make the public sector projects also as efficient and as successful as the other good and efficient private sector projects.

Before I conclude, I would like to pay my thanks to the officials in the Ministry and the officials in the various organisations and also to my colleagues in the Ministry for having given me their full co-operation in running the affairs of this Ministry. If there has been some success in the running of this Ministry, that has been entirely due to the kindness and co-operation which I have received from these individuals and also due to the generous treatment which I have always received from this House.

Dr. U. Misra: I raised one question regarding the fear complex due to the verification and the re-verification which are going on. That has not been answered.

I had raised also another question, namely that technical hands with an experience of fifteen to twenty years victimised by the private sector are also refused when we need technicians.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a matter of detail.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): I want to ask one question of the hon. Minister. Our Prime Minister has said that the *per capita* income in Bihar is the lowest in India. And there are so many big factories in Bihar run by the Central Government. I want to know the percentage of employment given to the Biharis in the factories in Bihar.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not hold the Member responsible for it. But

that is the general atmosphere in Bihar, and I cannot help it.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order, This cannot be converted into a Question Hour.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): I want to ask one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to allow any further questions.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Certain questions were raised by me in regard to the question of employment of local people . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If I allow the hon. Member I have to allow half a dozen others also.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I had specifically raised this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not the Question Hour. The hon. Member can table separate questions on the subject.

Dr. U. Misra: The question which I had raised has not been replied to.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I wanted to ask one question. He is not expanding the Praga Tools company in Andhra Pradesh. I am anxious to know about it.

An Hon. Member: He has already dealt with it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the cut motions to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the

year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the Heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 88, 89 and 138 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 88—MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 89—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,33,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,03,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries'."

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE
CO-ORDINATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 11 to 13 and 116 relating to the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move:

DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination'."

DEMAND NO. 12—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,94,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND NO. 13—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination'."

DEMAND NO. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination'."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Though I do not see on the Treasury Benches any representative of the Defence Ministry or the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and though this is an infraction of what should be considered in practice as parliamentary manners, I should like to begin with expressing my pleasure at having Shri T. T. Krishnamachari back in the Treasury Benches. We have had many bouts in the past, but he has been one of those whom we could call a foreman worthy of one's steel.

I happened to see only today a report in the *London Times* which seeks in a characteristic manner to denigrate the Prime Minister, whose stature according to the *London Times* has been eroded, whatever that might mean; and in this document, there is an expression rather patronisingly used about us, 'the general paltriness of Indian political life. I do not think that there is a plethora of talent anywhere in politics, but we need not be over-borne by these British banalities. However, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is a gifted, complex and supple person who, I think, will bring a new quality to the Cabinet and to Parliament and

will also—which is more important—get things done for the country which are badly needed.

When Shri T. T. Krishnamachari left the Government some years ago, he spoke about “man-eaters” being at large. I fear that they still are, in spite of the Vivian Bose Commission’s report on Dalmia-Jain and other rogueries. I hope that catching man-eaters and dispatching them is one of the unspecified jobs which can be brought under the comprehensive designation of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has a Ministry with a very euphonious name, and when I read his report I felt sure that we could not imagine Shri T. T. Krishnamachari as a glorified Director-General of Supplies and Disposals.

I remember, however, much to my pleasure that when he was appointed Minister Without Portfolio, he had to look into problems of coal, power, transport and iron and steel; and I was very glad to hear Shri Subramaniam refer to the Ministry of Co-ordination as a Ministry for which, I am sure, he has a great deal of respect. All these matters are now within the ambit of whatever jurisdiction Shri Krishnamachari has got, and I wish him well.

In Britain also, there has been a tendency towards setting up co-ordinating agencies as far as the Cabinet is concerned, and the late Sir Stafford Cripps, when he was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was given some co-ordinating responsibility for economic affairs. In those days, the British press would call him the ‘Economic Czar’. We do not want Shri Krishnamachari as an economic Czar, and possibly the Finance Minister would not have it either. We do not want any Czars either in the Finance Ministry or any other Ministry, but we want work out of both, and the sooner it is done, the better.

Before I go on to some particular matters, I would like, however, to say that some of us have been rather in some difficulty in deciding what exactly to say and what not to say as far as this Ministry is concerned. That is because co-ordination is such a very comprehensive concept that it might mean anything or nothing. And as a matter of fact, in Britain sometimes the Opposition used to describe some of these co-ordinating Ministers as ‘overloads’. As I just said, overloads are not going to be permitted anywhere. But a publicly appointed Co-ordinating Minister does appear to introduce a new element and to blur the area of responsibility. I know, of course, the Cabinet is jointly responsible, and there are Ministries with specific liabilities who come before us from time to time. But here is a Minister who is a Cabinet Minister and a Minister of the calibre of Shri Krishnamachari who does things behind scenes; and Cabinet secrecy is there; he cannot come before us, and that is why we find him today hardly appearing in Parliament at all. And on one occasion I had the unhappy duty of having to point out the absence of Shri Krishnamachari. It may be because of the peculiar constitutional position which has caused this difficulty, but I do hope this is a minor difficulty; this is a procedural matter which can be brushed aside by proper activity. A Ministry after all is what the Minister makes of it. But the question we wish to ask is: will Shri Krishnamachari get right down to the guts of things? Will he do so? That is the problem which the country has to face.

Defence and development call for effort and sacrifice. But there must be disciplined effort and maximum utilisation of the people’s sacrifices. It is exactly because of this special posture of things in our country today that I find a very eminent economist asking some questions about how it is going to be done. I am quoting from the *Economic Weekly* of

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the 16th February in which there is an article by Dr. B. V. Krishna Murti:

"How could this be ever achieved—"

—the maximisation of our activities to develop the nation's economy—

"if those at the very top display so much divergence between preaching and practice and so much dalliance? How could this be ever achieved if the move to restrict the free supply of water and electricity to the rent-free houses of Central Ministers to Rs. 250. per month had to be given up? How could this be ever achieved if in the words of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari 'every Minister claims having done something which he has not done, even the intention to do a thing is supposed to be an achievement'? How can the vast labyrinth of the governmental machinery at the Centre and the States ever discipline itself to meet the challenge? And now can the economic administration ever be streamlined to conserve and to deploy the resources to the maximum advantage for defence and development?"

These are rhetorical questions I know. But these questions agitate our minds, and even though the reply given by Shri Subramaniam has given us something to feel like a tonic—I am quite happy with some of the assurances which he gave us—even so, I do believe that a much greater effort is wanted.

Shri Krishnamachari has been silent lately, but twice he opened his mouth and perhaps dropped a brick each time. But I do not myself consider that it was so simple. I would not blame him too much. I do not believe that he meant any harm, that as a Co-ordinating Minister he wanted to create any dissension as far as his colleagues were concerned. But I prefer to believe that some significance attaches to what he said about those

two things. In early February, he addressed the annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power and he said some home-truths, very good things, with a waspish wit and an irony, of which he is a master. He said certain things which needed to have been said. He made a stinging attack on the DVC. He attacked the engineering work done. He spoke of how we dawdle interminably over a large number of projects instead of concentrating on a few. He criticised measures of flood control, especially in Assam. He made strictures on the State Chief Ministers indulging in narrow-minded squabbling over the distribution of river waters and so on and so forth. I do not consider this merely a *faux pas*. It was not, and there must have been something serious to it. We have seen in this House itself on the question of the distribution of river waters how lack of co-ordination has brought us to a position where we do not know what is what; we do not know what exactly is going to happen. After all, extraordinary anger and agitation have been generated over the Union Government's award on the allocation of the Krishna-Godavari waters. This anger and irritation, of which we saw an expression in the House only the other day, sharply poses the question: where is India? Andhra, Mysore, Maharashtra and, to a lesser extent, Madras, are quite convulsed over this matter. But nobody seems to be thinking of the overall interests of the country as a whole.

I read in the papers this morning—I do not know how far accurate it is—about an all-India river grid being projected and so on and so forth. I wish well to that sort of effort. But in the meantime, what we find in the different States is that nobody is willing to be sympathetic. Hardly anybody is reasonable. They are not ready to make sacrifices, and the Chief Ministers of the States concerned assisted, I am sorry to have to say, by the Opposition in those particular States, are getting up a kind

of agitation. Where is this going to end? After all, river waters belong to the whole of India and their use has to be decided by India and not by wrangling State satraps and their Opposition in their particular States. This is an area where surely the Co-ordination Ministry must have its say, and I do wish that Shri Krishnamachari tells us something about how he is going to proceed in this matter.

The other thing, to which I wanted to refer, was said by Shri Krishnamachari sometime in the middle of February. He got a brain-wave over Farakka—the Farakka Barrage. There was a question in this House, an angry question, and Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim got up and in his own manner assured us that there was no intention at all to postpone or delay the Farakka scheme. And again when he was replying to the debate on the Irrigation and Power Ministry's Demands, he repeated it, pathetically saying that his assurances were not believed, but again he was reassuring everybody that it was going to go through. That is all right. I am glad that the brain-wave that Shri Krishnamachari got has been put in its proper perspective because after all, Farakka Barrage is very important to the country. But I do have a feeling—because I have respect for Shri Krishnamachari's views and acumen—that when he was suggesting a railway-road bridge, when he was suggesting certain other things, his mind was working in certain regards. After all, in order to save Calcutta port, Farakka Barrage which will take at least till 1970 or later, will not be enough. Possibly, he was thinking in terms of many other things like river training schemes, for flushing the Bhagirathi in different ways, for hydrological research at the continental shelf of the Bay of Bengal so that we can prevent silt coming into our rivers from the Bay of Bengal. It has a tendency to go into the Ganga rather than going towards the Pakistan side. Perhaps all these things were in his mind. Maybe in regard to Farakka and what it is supposed to connote, Shri Krishnamachari had cer-

tain ideas, but possibly because of difficulties which he cannot explain publicly, he goes on to think aloud on certain occasions when there is comparative safety, when a statement might be made and then explained away by the Minister in this House, but I am sorry to have to say that this kind of thing took place. But, as I said earlier, I do not consider that Shri Krishnamachari was so wrong-headed as to dismiss the idea of the Farakka Barrage altogether. On the contrary, I consider he was thinking of so many other things which, along with Farakka, ought to be done if we are going to really and truly save Calcutta Port and the economy of a large part of our country. That is why my submission to this House is that we should have the Co-ordination Minister give his mind more deeply, more effectively and in a manner that we also, humble Members of this House, can occasionally understand. That is the submission which, through you, I would pass on to the House.

We have the twin objectives of defence and development, and all necessary outlay for this has got to be provided. It is everybody's job, but everybody's job in the Ministry might become nobody's job, but when we are talking about co-ordination I feel that the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination should have a definite conviction that fiscal adjustments incorporated in the Budget ought to be of a nature that the task in later years is made easier rather than more difficult. That is a matter which ought to be a headache to the Cabinet. What has happened is that efforts have not been directed by the Finance Minister and his colleagues towards ensuring the twin criteria of equity and elasticity as far as the tax structure of this country is concerned. The Finance Minister is not doing it. He is squeezing the poorer lemon a little too hard and that is causing reactions on the economy of our country which is bound to have its reaction on the cause of defence and development.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Meanwhile, however, some co-ordination must take place, because, if it does not, then we shall have such scenes as in the All-India Congress Committee which held its meeting the other day, when the Minister of Planning, Shri Nanda, and the Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri S. K. Patil, with perhaps Dr. Ram Subhag Singh butting in as a muscle man, produced a phenomenon which was rather undesirable. Charges were made against each other in order to explain the present sad state of our agricultural economy. I am sure the causes of our failure lie very much deeper than whatever personal differences might or might not exist between our Ministers. But who will tackle them? That is the question which today we have at least the liberty of asking the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination.

I find from the Report of the Ministry that one of his specific jobs is to secure military goods and services and, in this regard, the task of lessening import dependence, which has been calculated by an eminent economist of this country, Dr. Ganguli of Delhi University, as about 38 per cent of our total Budget. Lessening of import dependence is a very important matter, and I hope things are being done, that better steps are being taken to tidy up our ordnance factories. Even in war time in the British days, the Director-General would go round these ordnance factories and would try to refurbish their activities and so on and so forth. We have a set-up which is very much more propitious to this kind of work, and I do hope that our friend the Minister in taking some steps in that direction.

I was quite uphappy to find that there were quite a number of avoidable shortfalls in the production in our ordnance factories. The Audit Report also pointed out how the import component of certain items of production continues to remain in a rather bad state, and I do hope that these things are properly looked into.

Planning for power, again, is a matter which is so terribly important because of the existence of imbalance in this country. I was **very much** interested to hear Shri Subramaniam on this point. Because it is not easy to obtain power equipment from abroad, it is very important for us to step up our indigenous supplies. We have heard of two new electrical plants proposed to be built with assistance from the USSR and Czechoslovakia. I do hope they are put into operation as quickly as possible.

It is also urgent to explore how far the Bhopal Heavy Electricals now turning out indigenous plants for power projects can be expanded to meet the needs of the emergency, meaning by the emergency the needs of defence and also, and I underline "also", of development.

Transport is one of the questions which come very much within the ambit of Shri Krishnamachari, and I just thought when I was worrying over this point: what is happening in the Calcutta area, where, if you want to go out of Calcutta—and one feels the sooner one gets out of the labyrinth the better—you have to go across a bridge, the Tala Bridge on the Barrackpore trunk road. That bridge has been demolished. The Railway Ministry also has something to do with it, the West Bengal Government also has something to do with it. It is one of the main connections of Calcutta with the rest of the State and the rest of India. There, this bridge is broken down; the debris, like a pre-historic mound, is lying there, and we are told that it would take three years before the bridge can be built. We learn from time to time of how, on the mountainous terrain in the Himalayan regions, the Chinese are building roads in record time. Surely, whatever our feelings about the Chinese, we should learn at least some of those lessons. If they can build in record time roads in the most

difficult imaginable terrain, can we not in the Calcutta area build a small bridge, which is hardly longer than the length of this Chamber, in less than three years time?

And, in the meantime, if you have to go out of Calcutta, you have to go via the Vivekananda Bridge, and you do not know how to get there. You have to go via the road which leads to Dum Dum airport. That road, as so many of you who have travelled know, is an impossible proposition. The Calcutta area is surely important to the cause of defence and development, power and transport, and every other item in Shri Krishnamachari's sack. But you do not look after these things at all, and little things happen, and these little things add up to something, which brings about a situation which is absolutely undesirable.

Now I turn to another thing, which is slightly unpleasant, because recently I had a look at an American journal, the *U.S. News and World Report*, dated 7th January, where there was an illustrated article entitled *U.S. Fighting Men in 41 Lands*. It mentions how more than a million Americans are stationed in 2,200 military installations abroad, including 150 major bases around the world, and our country, India, is shown wrongly but deliberately as one of these 150 bases. But that is not what I was worrying about. My worry started because it is to the United States that Shri Krishnamachari will soon wend his way, and I am a little anxious. We have known of Ministers and diplomats and top bureaucrats going from our country to little golden America and losing their bearings.

An Hon. Member: They go to Russia also.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I happened to read an article by a journalist friend of mine, Shri Karaka, who is a thoroughgoing rightwinger, as anti-communist as you make them. He has written of Shri Morarji Desai. Referring to Shri Morarji Desai's visit

to the United States in 1958, Shri Karaka says in the *Times of India* a few days ago that the people in the United States took to Morarji as they do to coca cola and hamburger. I am a little afraid, because it means that they want to gobble him up. I do want Shri Krishnamachari, and company, when he goes, to come back sound of body and of mind from the trip, but I wonder. If you ask me why, I shall ask in my turn: have we yet got a final list of those going or those who have gone west? Why are journeys being staggered according to a time-table, which does not seem to make any sense, this relay race with one man going and returning before another leaves, to pursue the same objective of explaining India's security needs? So much talk about co-ordination takes place. But there is a remarkable lack of co-ordination in the Government of India in New Delhi. Can't one mission headed by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari go? Why not? Can't one mission go at one time, equipped with all facts? Are all these junketings really necessary? Why is it that Shri Morarji Desai's puritanism is not applied—when somebody wishes to go abroad and not a single penny of foreign exchange is wanted, the Reserve Bank puts it foot down—can't his puritanic sensibilities and susceptibilities be roused, when these junketings take place over and over again?

I say this because this House and the country have been agitated by such things as what I shall call *l'affaire Patnaik*. It will take a long time for the affairs to be lived down by Government. Here is a person—neither a Minister responsible to this House nor an official responsible to his Minister; neither fish nor flesh, who can wriggle like an eel out of parliamentary control, who was making statements abroad which were being utilised one way or the other, for good or bad reason, I am not interested. But this was the kind of thing which took place. The Prime Minister, good man that he is, tried to shield

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

his porte'ge'; perhaps unwittingly he was doing it in defiance of all parliamentary practice, because he was shielding somebody over whom Parliament had no control. We could not put out the arm of Parliament in order to find out whether what he was doing was right or wrong. The Prime Minister possibly thought that the country loves him and therefore, the principle "love me, love my dog" applies. We just cannot oblige him.

I refer to this because this goes on. There is a stream of Indian salesmen rushing to the United States, and the latest is a Member of the other House, Shri Sudhir Ghosh—I have hardly heard anything about him—who is supposed to have interviewed the American President on the 28th March. I am quoting from the *Hindustan Times* whose Washington correspondent sends this report, which was splashed on the front page, and splashed with what words? I am quoting the words of the *Hindustan Times*:

"This gentleman has smoothened the way for his subsequent official Indian missions to conclude prompt and advantageous military aid agreements by reducing Congressional opposition."

I do hope that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari should put his foot down and stop this kind of thing. Sappers and Miners of this sort are not necessary. If Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has to go, or Shri Chavan has to go or whoever has to go, they do not have to be preceded by unofficial gentlemen who are supposed to be influential in that part of the world.

Then again there is another paper—the *Indian Express*—whose Washington correspondent thought that this matter was terribly important and he put in this version of the proceedings. He said:

"Mr. so and so, during his stay here, has done, according to an

observer, an incredible job of public relations and fence-mending and mobilising grass-roots support for India."

We were brought up on a different kind of language and we do not understand what all this sort of thing means. But something is cooking; something is happening. I do not quite know what it is. Who is this wonderful man? How does he do it? The *Times of India's* Washington correspondent says that this gentleman—"enjoys the blessings of the Prime Minister who is aware of his unusual contacts developed over many years". To make it more mysterious, the *Times India* says this gentleman "is keeping the secret for the ears of Mr. Nehru." All this may be mumbo-jumbo, utter abracadabra; it could be nonsense; it could be worth nothing at all. It should be in the waste-paper basket. But it is a shame that on the basis of the "optimism" of this M.P. who has "unusual contacts" with Washington, the Indian monopoly press splashes headlines about the certainty of a sizeable air armada for India and all that sort of thing. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is going; Godspeed to him. Let him do the job of work for this country and get the kind of assistance which is necessary in order that we can put our defence and development on a twin-footing; a twin-engine progress would then take place. Let him go ahead and do it, but let him not be preceded and succeeded by the kind of thing which has already taken place in this country, whose consequences at a later stage are bound to be so very costly to this country that we should not be asked to afford it.

Coming back again to the question of co-ordination, I notice that students of the subject of administration like my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur have felt very strongly about this matter. There was a special article in the *Hindustan Standard* of 1st April, which was rather disquieting, and wherein it says how the Central Secretariat is

an impenetrable labyrinth, where the Parkinsonian law operates—appointments are made on that basis. I am quoting the observation made in that article and I wish Shri T. T. Krishnamachari to have his attention drawn to it:

“Already, the State Governments are appointing their own liaison officers to watch the progress of files on matters in which the States are interested. This is almost on the pattern of commercial houses which now keep high-powered executives and touts to get things done. There is corruption, of course, but in a majority of cases the delays and indecisions are due to the lack of co-ordination and direction. Compared to the Central labyrinth, the State Secretariats appear a model of efficiency. At any rate, the States have lost respect for the Central machinery which is unhealthy in a federal set-up.”

I do not know if this is a correct evaluation. Maybe it is. But I do wish that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari gives us some satisfaction in regard to this matter.

I say this because only the other day, on the 5th April, my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur had asked a question where he wanted Shri T. T. Krishnamachari to tell us how he has tried to plug the holes in the administration to see that co-ordination really takes place, and as far as I could make out, he got the answer that not only the Prime Minister but other Ministers also were being continuously supplied with suggestions which Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was ferreting out of his brain. But of course that is supposed to be a Cabinet secret. But this makes things difficult. We have a Minister for whom we have great regard, because he is a man of great capabilities and character. But what he has to do is to work behind the scenes and to pass on some suggestions—God knows how—to the Prime

Minister and to other people, and the results are not only either satisfying or traceable to any particular activity on the part of any Minister, whether he is Shri T. T. Krishnamachari or anybody else.

I say this because we want Shri T. T. Krishnamachari and his Ministry to be justified by results. That is a most important thing. When I am talking about justification by results, I am reminded of what happened in the House of Commons once when there was a woman Member who was talking about infantile mortality and all that sort of thing. But she put it in a way which was rather diverting. She is supposed to have said:

“Mr. Speaker, we have pre-natal treatment and post-natal treatment and yet we have these appalling figures.”

There must be justification by results. And the justification by results has not come. If justification by results does not come, surely it would be a bad day for the Government of this country as well as the people of the country.

If I am permitted to say so, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has a hell of a job, a tough job, and a very necessary job. I wish him well. As I have said earlier, I have a feeling that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari seems inclined these days to be ploughing a somewhat lonely and thoughtful furrow. Let him be enabled to plunge more deeply, effectively and visibly into his job, a job which is perhaps somewhat indeterminate and which badly needs doing. Let him explain where he is going and how he is going to do it. It is only then, if he satisfies us with his version of things, that Parliament will vote the money which he is asking for.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is really very difficult to deal with this Ministry; I do not say, a difficult Minister. My hon. friend Shri H. N.

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

Mukerjee who initiated the discussion wanted Shri T. T. Krishnamachari to build a small bridge which has broken down. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is also made responsible for the Farakka barrage. Then Shri Mukerjee talked about his mission, and so, I thought it covers the entire ground. I do not myself know. Perhaps, the hon. Member concluded with a sound note, asking the hon. Minister to explain where he stands and what he stands for, because this House is considerably at a loss to understand what actually the hon. Minister's responsibilities are.

16 hrs.

Sir, when we just look at the designation of the hon. Minister and also the subjects assigned to him we think that everything under the sun and, I would say, everything under the moon—because there would be no setting of the sun in his empire—is covered by him. Yet, Sir, you will be surprised to know that Shri Krishnamachari got no opportunity to open his mouth on the floor of the House till I had the privilege to provoke him sometime in last November or December. Even during this busy Budget Session during all these months I do not think a single question was addressed to the hon. Minister even though he is supposed to be dealing with such a vast subject. Again, it fell to my lot and privilege, Sir, to ask him a question, a question only to know what he stands for—the question which my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee has posed at the end of his speech, which means he made his entire speech in his own imagination and he preferred to cover anything and everything that he chose.

Sir, I tried to see whether there was any parallel or the counterpart of Shri Krishnamachari anywhere else on this globe, whether in the United Kingdom, the USA or any other country in the world. With my limited knowledge, Sir, I wish to submit, I have not been able to find any-

where in any country a parallel to the post which is held by him with the responsibilities which are shouldered by our beloved Minister, Shri Krishnamachari. Even during the last war, when in the United Kingdom they wanted to take good care of their production and to make certain co-ordinating efforts, they had to pass through various processes and they set up certain instruments for co-ordination. Even for the limited purpose for which they set up certain organisations they had to come and discuss it on the floor of the House and take the mandate of the House. We the Members of the House here do not know what discussions have taken place, what responsibilities have been assigned, what we may expect from the hon. Minister and what we need not expect from him. When they set up the first Minister of Production in the United Kingdom during the last war, it came through only after various processes and much discussion had gone through. And, the Minister for Production, Lord Beaverbrook could not stay in office for more than a fortnight because he found the job to be an impossible thing. He was only a Minister for Production. Here we find that the hon. Minister is charged with the responsibility of not only defence production but economic and defence co-ordination.

Now, when we talk of economic co-ordination, what is left out of its scope? I think the wing commanded by the Finance Minister, the Department of Economic Affairs, must be dealt with by my hon. friend. Of course, all other ministries dealing with economic development—definitely steel and heavy industries is there and he has already been dealing with power and water—will have to be dealt with by him. What is left, I do not know. Our complaint has been that he has not put his hand on the most important job of our agricultural production about which a reference was made by my hon. friend. It is the basic thing. It is very important

and there has been a certain lack of co-ordination about it between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on the one hand and the Planning Commission on the other. I think his first attraction should have been that sphere. Therefore from my point of view, it is unfair and uncharitable to give a task to an hon. Minister which is almost impossible to be achieved. I do not know how it was done, but it is unfair to the Minister, more than to anybody else. Therefore, in my view, some deeper consideration must be given to this matter. Obviously, decisions have been taken in a very superficial and casual manner, which are ill-advised. I do hope that a motion will be moved in this House, that a resolution will be brought on the floor of this House, indicating the objectives for which we stand, the objectives which have got to be attained. We must ascertain the views of the House on that question and then we must devise certain instruments which will be real effective instruments for co-ordination.

16.06 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

As I look at it, I find that what is being done by the hon. Minister indicates that they are only stray cases, as indicated by the Minister himself. When I look at the Cabinet Secretariat notification, which puts down the subjects to be dealt with by the hon. Minister, the first is, of course, the Department of Supplies. This Supplies Department, as we all know, was just a part of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, controlled by, I must say, a Minister of State, not even a full-fledged Cabinet Minister. We have taken just a part from that Ministry which, we must concede, is hardly half a Minister's job. If you take out that half a Minister's job, what have you at present in this Ministry. You have a full-fledged, very senior and talented Cabinet Minister. Then you have a Minister of State and, I understand, also a Deputy Minister. As I sub-

mitted, it is hardly half a Minister's job.

Dr. Gaitonde (Goa, Daman and Diu): It is half a Minister's job or half a Ministry's job?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of all this, I would like to ask of the hon. Minister one question, rather one clarification as to what is that workload which is handled by the hon. Minister, which requires the services of one full-fledged Cabinet Minister, and what is the amount of work which he has put in. I am asking this today because, Sir, you will remember, the other day when I was asking some questions—I could not put this question then—the reply was “such other subjects as may be assigned by the Prime Minister from time to time”. Possibly, some important assignments might have been given to the hon. Minister. But the answer to this question was that during the last six months no such assignment has been given to the hon. Minister by the Prime Minister under this clause. Do I take it that there are no problems left which have to be tackled and handled by the Minister because he has already exhausted all the problems or do I take it that his hands are so full that he is not in a position to take any new problems and tackle them? I should like a little clarification from the hon. Minister.

The only indication which my hon. friend has given about the nature of work which he at his level is doing was when he spoke earlier of the control room. He told us that the job of his Ministry is almost like that of a control room where he gets a red light when there is something wrong and he immediately gets in touch with the Ministers concerned and tells them what to do.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They show the red light or he shows the red light?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He shows the red light. I think there is

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

already enough of red light in this country and what we want is a green light to go ahead. There is the red light from China, red light from all the Ministers and all the departments.

I do not know if some of our hon. friends have seen the picture Junglee shown very recently here. In that picture an old lady is depicted as controlling a similar type of control room which my hon. friend, the hon. Minister, described. There also they have shown the red light. Immediately she sees the red light, she rings the bell, everybody in the household collects at one place, she gives her directions and then everybody disperses. Possibly, they have taken an inspiration from the hon. Minister's description of his work.

Then, I do not know whether he continues to do the other job of functioning as a clearing-house of information. We want to know whether he has set up an independent organisation for collecting information from all over the country or whether he is collecting the information from the various ministries themselves. I think, it would be humanly impossible for one single Minister to collect information regarding all the ministries all over the country and then to find out what the clearing-house has got to do. I do not know whether the Planning Commission's work also rests with the hon. Minister, whether the Planning Commission has ceased to function that way and whether it has ceased also to bring about and advise regarding co-ordination. When we read about the Planning Commission, I thought, the Planning Commission's primary job was to bring about co-ordination between the different ministries. They have got such a huge organisation. I do not know whether we are wanting to run a parallel organisation.

Apart from all these clarifications which I seek, commenting on the work of the Ministry I venture to submit that co-ordination comes next; the

first thing to see is whether the ministries are doing something and whether they are doing that effectively. When there are certain effectively functioning agencies, the question of co-ordination comes. Our main complaint is that there is a general inertia and that there is no dynamism. It has got to be injected into the various ministries. That complaint is also made in a small measure in respect of the Ministry controlled by the hon. Minister himself.

I would refer him to what Shri H. V. R. Iengar said only the day before. He has made pointed reference only to such instances which are directly the concern of the hon. Minister. He gave instances to show how slowly things move in defence production. I shall read out only a few lines from it. It says:—

"The South Indian industry which had offered to switch over to defence production. . . ."

—with which my hon. friend is directly concerned since November—

"... had been asked after five months to submit revised estimates while another concern which had made a similar offer then had yet to hear from the Government."

This is the state of affairs with which the hon. Minister is directly concerned. Then, it says:—

"There was no central authority in the country having the precise knowledge of what the different industries had to do."

Even to this day they do not know that.

"Because of this, though there are many people who wanted to do something, they were unable to do."

Still more unfortunate factor is this revelation, namely,—

“297 trucks were held up on the assembly line in India for want of a part which had to be imported.”

Then instances could be multiplied in any number. There was inertia in the administrative machinery as a result of which things did not move as fast as they should and so on and so forth. If this is the state of affairs, I think, attention has to be paid to it. I should like to know whether the hon. Minister has done anything positive in matters with which he is directly concerned, namely, defence production, issuing of licences, making available of raw material particularly to those industries which are concerned with defence production.

Sir, if I am not wrongly informed, the whole unfortunate fact is that there were certain freeze orders passed because of the emergency and they continue even today, which have not only not helped but have just on the other hand retarded the production.

Now, we find that the various Ministries have been truncated and particularly I refer to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which has been truncated and under the name of the Technical Directorate, the Development Wing has been taken away. I do not know if the hon. Minister can bring about some magic, but otherwise, the unfortunate experience has been not only of the small industrialists, not only of the big industrialists but also of the State Governments that they do not get through anywhere. And the Ministry without the assistance of the Ministry of Coordination, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power took certain positive steps as a result of criticisms offered last time—and they had held discussions—and I am happy to be able to say on the floor of this House that they cleared their difficulties with the Development Wing, cleared their difficulties with the Finance Ministry and now they are in a posi-

tion to put through their schemes without the assistance of the Ministry of Coordination. I wish to emphasize this because what is much more important is a positive and effective functioning of the Ministries themselves.

I think, Sir, about this task of co-ordination, so many things are done in the name of coordination. It is quite true that we want coordination. Once the Ministries are working effectively, the coordination in many matters is very essential. But it is my firm conviction that for any single Minister, however able and capable he might be, without meaning anything to my talented friend, it is impossible for him to bring about co-ordination. I venture to submit that it is not even possible for the Prime Minister, as an individual, as a single man, to bring about coordination in that manner. Coordination will have to be brought about in a very different way and it is unfortunate that we are now experimenting with certain processes which have already been experimented upon and which have been found to be untenable and which have not yielded results and which are not likely to yield any result. Therefore, at the very outset, I submitted that it was not fair to the hon. Minister to charge him with the responsibilities with which he has been charged. We must take a much better advantage of the hon. Minister's talent, a positive role which he can play somewhere. The legitimate duties of defence production must go to the Defence Minister himself. I do not know. I was just. . . .

The Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is with him. I am afraid, the hon. Member is making a mistake. Defence production is with the Defence Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Procurement of material is your responsibility.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That creates such a confusion. I think not only I myself but even your office is

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

not clear about it. You will remember, Sir, that even today I had a question which had to be transferred to be answered by my hon. friend on the 19th. I do not know. I think this was perhaps the second question for all these ten years which I had addressed to the wrong Minister. I do not know, and your office also, which is supposed to be very well informed, have admitted the question. I do not know where the responsibilities of the Defence Minister end and where the responsibilities of my friend, the Minister for Co-ordination begin. I think there should be not the least Suspicion or confusion. I will finish in two minutes or a minute and a half. I might submit that it is doing harm to the hon. Minister himself. He really un-burdened himself. These are the very words which he himself used when he was speaking to the Central Water and Power Commission. He said, I have got here an opportunity to un-burden myself, and he said so many things. What I submit is, if we want a real and better co-ordination, we must have a Deputy Prime Minister, a dynamic person with administrative ability and authority—by himself the Deputy Prime Minister will not be able to do it; I said, even the Prime Minister will not be able to do it—who should be able to preside over Co-ordination Cabinet Committees. Then and then alone—The Cabinet Committees under the direct Chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister will not only discuss, they will decide. My hon. friend, I think, advises. I can tell him, whether he knows it or not, whether he should like to tell it in the open House or not, neither he is happy nor the Ministers are happy with whom he is concerned. (Interruption). This sentiment which I am expressing will find definitely echo in most of the ministerial hearts, I am sure. Therefore, let us make use of my friend's talent. Let us take some benefit and advantage out of the experience of the countries which have developed certain traditions, which knew how

to proceed in these matters, which had gone through certain processes and these matters were discussed on the floor of the House. Otherwise, I have not the least doubt that instead of any co-ordination, there will be friction and disruption. It will not promote production. It will retard production and we will not make the headway. I wish him very well. I have nothing much to say. But, I am sure that he himself will give a second thought to this matter whether he is in a position to discharge.... I do hope that we will be able to discuss on the floor of the House what set up we ought to have to bring about better co-ordination.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (केराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, काम करने की नियत हो तो काम हो सकता है, और काम करने की जहानियत न बनाई जाये तो काम नहीं हो सकता। जिस तरीके से कोआर्डिनेशन चल रहा है उस तरीके से तो शायद १०० साल तक भी हम वहां नहीं पहुंच सकते जो हमारा मंजिले मकसूद है। मैं हेवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स की बात को लेता हूं। हरिद्वार में हेवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स की जमीन पड़ी हुई है एक इंच तक नहीं लगी। ५० लाख की पैदावार होती है खती की, वह पैदावार खत्म हुई लेकिन हेवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स में अभी यह तय नहीं हुआ कि रशिया का कौन सा डिजाइन आयेगा, कौन सा चीफ इंजीनियर आयेगा, किस तरीके से वहां कोलैबोरेशन होगा, और जमीन बेकार हो गई। हजारों आदमी इस काम में लगे हुए हैं लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इस सवाल का जवाब श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने दे दिया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हर जगह में यह जहानियत है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बनर्जी कहते हैं कि इस सवाल का जवाब दे दिया गया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हर जगह यह हालत है कि हजारों आदम लगे हुए हैं लेकिन काम

कुछ नहीं है। भिलाई और रुरकेला में रेलवे साइन तक तैयार नहीं हो सकी। हजारों यात्री मरते हैं, करोड़ों का नुकसान होता है, एक्सिडेंट्स होते हैं, लेकिन रेलवे लाइन जैसी मोटी सी चीज तैयार नहीं हो सकी। किस तरीके से हम यह मान लें कि हम अपने मंजिले मकसूद को पहुंचेंगे? जब पहले साल में ही ४० लाख टन लूज कर रहे हैं इसपात के टारगेट में तो आगे चल कर क्या होगा? जहां भी हम जायें, हर जगह पर यही टैंडसी काम कर रही है कि किस तरीके से जान बचे किस तरह से काम कम करना पड़े। नौजवान से अगर कहिये कि कसरत किया करो, भजन बन्दगी किया करो तो कहता है कि समय नहीं मिलता, दो घंटे बाद फिर उस से पूछा जाये कि तुम ताश क्यों खेलते हो तो कहता है कि समय यादता हूं। किसी महकमे में, किसी जगह में सरकार बतला दे कि एफिशियसी आई है। एफिशियसी तो तब आती जब लो। कुछ जिम्मेदारी से आगे बढ़ते। जिम्मेदारी है नहीं, काम है नहीं, लेकिन लो। लगे हुए हैं। एक लाइन अगर कम्पलीट हो जाती तो हमारा डिफेंस मही हो जाता। अब डिफेंस में आप हैं, मैं इस में कोई एनाराज नहीं मानता हूं, हमारे चह्वाण साहब हैं, उन्हें कॉन्फिडेंस हासिल है जनता का, लेकिन अकेला चह्वाण कुछ नहीं कर सकता। ४४ करोड़ इन्सान अपने को चह्वाण की तरह से जिम्मेदार समझें तब जा कर देश उन्नत हो सकता है। आज यह मेंटेनेटी अलग है जो कि हमारे सामने आई है कि मेरे घर में आग लगी है और मैं कहता हूं कि पहले मैं ट्यूबवेल बनाऊंगा और जब ट्यूबवेल तैयार हो जायेगा तब उस के पानी से आग बुझाऊंगा, मेरे घर में चोर घुसा हुआ है और लाठी की जरूरत है तो मैं कहता हूं कि पड़ने में बांस का बज बोऊंगा और जब पेड़ तैयार हो जायेगा तो उस को काट कर लाठी तैयार करूंगा और चोरों को भगाऊंगा। हमारे देश पर हमला हुआ है, हमारा हिमालय पादाक्रांत हुआ है, हमारी जमीन पर चाइना का परचम

लहराता है। हमें चाहिये कि जहां से हमें हथियार मिल सकें वहां से ला कर हम दुश्मन को भगायें। लेकिन हम यह नहीं करते। हम कहते हैं कि अभी कारखाने तैयार करो। आज ही एक क्वेश्चन का जवाब देते हुए कहा गया कि हमें अभी १८ महीने लगेंगे कारखाना तैयार करने में। मैं सोचता हूं कि क्या १८ महीनों तक चाइना हमारे ऊपर उसी तरह से सवार रहेगा जिस तरह पिछले चार पांच वर्षों से चला आ रहा है। जब यह कहा जाता है कि लड़ाई लम्बी चलेगी तो हम समझते हैं कि खाने पीने का मिलसिता है। जैसे कहते हैं लड़के ने कि स्कूल जाओ तो लड़का इन्कार तो कर नहीं सकता, बड़ इसके लिये मना तो कर नहीं सकता, लेकिन कहीं जा कर दरख्त के नीचे बैठ जाता है, कहीं जा कर सांग या तमाचा दे जाता है, चिन्तेमा देखने लाता है। आज वृत्त और चाइनी नहीं है कि एक मिनट भी कौम का बराब किया जाये इस लिये कौम को तब तक बचने के लिये कहते हैं कि हम लड़ेंगे, मगर लड़ने का कोई सामान नहीं है, न लड़ने की जड़भरन है। जब कौम लड़ती है तो कौम की जड़भरन बदल जाती है, जो लड़ने हैं उनके माने जा ले के घंटे बदल जाते हैं, उसी दुष्क वदन जाती है, उनकी पोशाक बदल जाती है, उन का वे आफ थिंकिंग बदल जाता है, वे आफ वर्किंग बदल जाता है, मगर इन्सान को कोई चीज नहीं बदली है, वह वही का वही है। आज एक ऐसी कौम के साथ टस्कर्स हुई है जो कि ८ करोड़ इन्सान काटवा कर आई है। चाइना ने आज ८ करोड़ इन्सानों का काटवाया है और उस के बाद हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला बोला है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम यह कहें कि हमारी जहानियत यही रहे, हमारी मेंटिलिटी यही रहे, काम चलता रहे, तो यह नहीं हो सकता। डिफस के माने यह है कि हर एक तैयार हो।

आज हमारे लिय थर्ड फाइव इअर प्लैन की जरूरत नहीं है, हमें विक्टरी प्लैन की

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

बंरत है। जो चीजें विकटरी प्लैन के रास्ते में रुकावट हैं उन्हें रोका जाय। हमारे यहां के लिये विकटरी प्लैन चाहिये। थर्ड ड्राइव इअर प्लैन का मतलब तो यह है कि हम लड़ाई के लिये पूरी तरह से तैयार नहीं हो सकते। आप छोटे छोटे मुल्कों को देखिये। पाकिस्तान को देखिये, पाकिस्तान के साथ ही आप सीलोन को देखिये, वह एक छोटा सा मुल्क है, मुट्टी भर लोगों का। लेकिन आज भी उनकी वेहिकल्स का कोटा हम से ११ फी सदी ज्यादा है मैं अमरीका की बात नहीं कहता जहां पर कि १६ करोड़ इन्सान हैं और १२ करोड़ कारें हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की हालत यह है कि ३२ लाख की आबादी का है हमारा बस्ती जिला मगर वहां पर २८ कारें कुल हैं। मैं छोटे से मुल्क लंका की बात कहता हूँ उसकी कारों और वेहिकल्स का कोटा हम से ११ फी सदी ज्यादा है। छोटा सा मुल्क जो कुछ कर सकता है वह एक बड़ा मुल्क नहीं कर सकता, यह मैं नहीं मानता। ४४ करोड़ इन्सानों के अन्दर दिल व दिमाग नहीं है, यह मैं नहीं मानता, वे बुजदिल हैं यह भी मैं नहीं मानता। भगवान के यहां दो सांचें हैं, जब चाइनीज पैदा करता है तो बह्दादुर पैदा करता है, जब अमरीकी को पैदा करता तब अक्लमन्द पैदा करता है लेकिन जब हिन्दुस्तानी को पैदा करता है तो बेवकूफ पैदा करता है, काठ का उल्लू पैदा करता है, मिट्टी का माघव पैदा करता है, बुजदिल पैदा करता है, यह भी मैं नहीं मानता। हमारे यहां के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जो कमी है उसको एड़ी से चोटी तक बदलना होगा। आज भी जो बस बजे सोकर उठता है, जिसकी खुराक आज भी ढीली, जिसकी घोती ढीली, जिसका कुर्त्ता ढीला, जिसका जिस्म ढीला, उसके लिये हमें कानून बनाना पड़ेगा जो लड़ने का काम है उसके लिये कहा गया है :

"Warrior is the man who protects the nation."

जो लड़ने वाले हैं उनको आगे लाना पड़ेगा,

उन्हें सिखाना पड़ेगा। जो लड़ना जानते नहीं हैं उनके हाथ में लड़ाई का काम सौंपने से हार्गिज फतेहयाबी हासिल नहीं हो सकती। संसार का कायदा यह है कि अगर विश्वास अन्दर है,

"He can who thinks he can,
He cannot who thinks he cannot."

जिनमें यह विश्वास नहीं है वह कुछ नहीं कर सकते। ब्राड डे लाइट में हमारे सामने एलान किया जाता है कि न हम घुटने टेकेंगे न चाइना घुटने टेकेंगे, न चाइना सरेन्डर करेगा न हम सरेन्डर करेगा, यह लड़ाई लम्बी चलेगी। जिसमें यह विश्वास नहीं है, जिसके अन्दर वह सेल्फ कानफिडंस नहीं है कि हम दुश्मन को सरेन्डर करा लेंगे, वह हार्गिज लड़ाई नहीं जीत सकता। यह बात नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों में दिल व दिमाग नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में दिल व दिमाग है लेकिन लड़ने वालों के हाथ में देश की बागडोर नहीं है। जो लड़ना वहीं फतेहयाब होगा और जो बातों से ही मसला हल करना चाहेगा वह फतेहयाब नहीं हो सकता। आज देश में दो कैम्प हैं। एक कैम्प यह कहता है कि हम चाहे मर जायें लेकिन हम फतेहयाबा हासिल करके रहेंगे, दूसरे लोग वह हैं जो कहते हैं कि यह मामला आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बातचीत से हल हो जायेगा। हमारा तो इस बात में विश्वास है कि :

दुष्कटकों से पूर्ण वृक्षों के शिखर पर
बास हो,
खाने पड़े पत्ते मगर ना दासता का
त्रास हो।

एक मॉटेल्सिटी यह क्रिएट की जा रही है कि हम अपनी माली हालत सुधारने में लगे हुये थे और चीन से हमारी आर्थिकता का यह उमड़ता हुआ समन्दर, हमारी खुशहाली का समन्दर, देखा नहीं गया। कौनसा वह खुशहाली का समन्दर है जो चीन से देखा नहीं

गया। उत्तर प्रदेश के ५२ जिलों में आज २५ हजार ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनको.....

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम नहीं है।

(कोरम के लिये घंटी बजायी गयी)

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह बात बार बार दुहरायी जाती है कि चेमारी खुशहाली का समन्दर उमड़ रहा था, हमारी आर्थिकता के समन्दर में ज्वार भाटे आ रहे थे, वह आर्थिकता का समन्दर चीन से नहीं देखा गया, चीन के दिल में ईर्ष्या और द्वेष पैदा हो गया। लेकिन आपकी आर्थिकता की हालत यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में २५ हजार आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनको पांच रुपये माहवार पर खरीदा जाता है। कौनसा वह समन्दर था जो उमड़ रहा था? दूसरे सूबों के मुताल्लिक मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में मामूली किसान जो अंग्रेज के वक्त में टैक्स देता था उससे आज १७ गुना ज्यादा टैक्स देता है। कौनसा आर्थिक खुशहाली का समन्दर है जो उमड़ रहा है जिसको चीन नहीं देख सका? आज भी अध्यापक की तनखाह ६२ रुपये माहवार हैं। जो कौम का ममार है। जो राष्ट्र का निर्माता है, जो नेशन का बिल्डर है, उसको आज भी ६२ रुपये माहवार पर खरीदा जाता है।

दिल्ली के अन्दर आपने कुछ महलात जरूर बना दिये हैं। इन में से कुछ विज्ञान भवन हैं, साइंस भवन हैं, क्लबुरुल प्रोग्राम के भवन हैं, म्यूजिक हाउस हैं। इन के अलावा कौनसी खुशहाली हमारे देश में आयी है। और इसमें सरकार ने क्या किया है? कुछ नहीं किया। इस संबंध में मुझे एक उदाहरण याद आता है। पेशावर में एक पठान को गवर्नर ने खान बहादुर की उपाधि दी तो उस ने कहा कि आप ने मुझे क्या दिया। खान तो मैं कोम से

हूँ हो और बहादुर मैं इसलिए हूँ कि मैं ने दुश्मनों के सिर काटे हैं। इसलिए मैं तो खुद हो खान बहादुर हूँ। तो मैं कहता हूँ कि इन इमारतों को बनवाने में सरकार ने क्या किया। सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। जनता ने टैक्स दिया, विदेशों ने ऋण दिया और उसे उठा कर सरकार ने विज्ञान भवन आदि में लगा दिया। उस ने यह जरूर किया कि एक भाखरा डैम में दरार पड़ गई उस पर मरम्मत में १६ करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दिया, सांभेट बेच लिया और रेत लगा दिया, जिस काम में एक लाख लगाना चाहिए था उस में बाँस लाख रुपया लगा दिया। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह से देश की आर्थिक उन्नति नहीं हो सकती, न कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों से देश की खुशहाली हो सकती है। अभी तक देश में एक सौ मील लम्बी रेलवे लाइन नहीं डाली गई। अभी तक हमारे इंजिन अमरीका और इंग्लैंड तथा फ्रांस से आते हैं और रोम से आते हैं, और उन इंजिनों को वजन हमारी रेलवे लाइनों के लिए बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है, इसलिए वे गिर जाते हैं और एक्साडेंट हो जाते हैं। जो लाइनें आज से सौ साल पहले लगाई गई थीं उन पर माडर्न इंजिन काम नहीं कर सकते। और हमारे रूरकेला और भिलाई के कारखाने इस दिक्कत को दूर नहीं कर सके हैं।

मैं अपने सामने बैठने वालों से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, जोकि डींगें बहुत मारते हैं, कि जो महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था अगर वे उस के पांच फीसदी पर अमल करें तो आज हिन्दुस्तान को समस्याएं हल हो सकती हैं और हिन्दुस्तान फतेहयाब हो सकता है। लेकिन वे उन के कहने के एक फीसदी पर भी अमल नहीं करते। उन का एक बात को नहीं मानते हालांकि गांधी उन के गाते हैं। इसीलिए दिक्कत हो रहा है।

आप आर्थिक ढांचा नया बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हालत यह है कि जहाँ पहले एक

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

सौ आई० सी० एस० असफर काम करते थे वहाँ आज ४५० उन का जगह काम करते हैं। जहाँ पहले एक कलक्टर होता था, आज उस का जगह पांच पांच कलक्टर हैं। एक डिप्टी कमिश्नर हैं, एक चाँफ डिप्टी कमिश्नर है, एक ए० डिप्टी कमिश्नर है, एक बी० डिप्टी कमिश्नर है। काम घटता जा रहा है पर स्टाफ बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस बुराई को जब तक दूर नहीं किया जायगा तब तक देश का उन्नति नहीं हो सकती। देश का मसला बातो से हल नहीं हो सकता, न वह कोलम्बो प्रस्ताव से हल हो सकता है, देश का मसला तो युद्ध से ही हल होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य से मैं अज्ञ करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोआरडिनेशन को मिनिस्ट्री है। उस के बारे में कहें ?।

श्री जयपाल सिंह (रांची-पश्चिम) : इस में डिफेंस भी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह है लेकिन थोड़ा है। आप ने तो सारे देश के सुधार का बात हो इस पर करना शुरू कर दी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : डिफेंस का सारे देश से ताल्लुक है। अगर आप नहीं चाहते कि मैं डिफेंस के बारे में ज्यादा कहूँ, तो मैं दूसरा बात कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन यह खरूरा बात था, इसलिए इसे कह रहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे देश के सुधार की बात आप फाइनेंस बिल पर कह सकते हैं जोकि आने वाला है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर आप मुझ को उस वक्त मौका देंगे तो मैं सारे देश के सुधार का बात कहूँगा।

कोआरडिनेशन का मतलब यह है कि एक मिनिस्ट्री का दूसरा मिनिस्ट्री से सहयोग हो। ऐसा न हो कि इरीगेशन वाले एग्रीकल्चर

वालों से सहयोग न करें और एग्रीकल्चर वाले इरीगेशन वालों से सहयोग न करें, स्पलाई वाले डिफेंस का इमदाद न करें और डिफेंस वाले स्पलाई वालों का इमदाद न करें। कोआरडिनेशन के यह माना नहीं है। हम देखते हैं कि छोटे छोटे कामों में एक से ज्यादा मिनिस्ट्री के सहयोग का जरूरत है। एक आर्डनेन्स फैंक्टरी है, उस का सिर्फ किसी एक मिनिस्ट्री से ताल्लुक नहीं है। उस के काम में कभी स्पलाई वाले देरी करते हैं, कभी इस्पात वाले देरी करते हैं, कभी मिलिटरी वाले देरी करते हैं तो कभी कम्युनिशन्स वाले देरी करते हैं, इस से काम ठीक नहीं हो पाता। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जहाँ तक देश का हिफाजत का सवाल है यह जरूर है कि जो लोग उस में कोआरडिनेशन न करें उन से जवाब तलब किया जाना चाहिये। हम यहीं इस दिल्ली शहर में देखते हैं कि अगर एक गराब आदमी मकान बनाना चाहता है तो उस को पांच मुहकमों के पास जाना पड़ता है और हर एक मुहकमा उस को यह कह कर टाल देता है कि यह हमारा काम नहीं है, दूसरे मुहकमे का है। यही हाल देश के डिफेंस का है। जब तक सारे मुहकमे आपस में कोआरडिनेशनल नहीं करेंगे तब तक डिफेंस के काम में तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। तमाम मुहकमे जब डिफेंस का इमदाद करेंगे तभी देश का रक्षा हो सगा। मैं अपनी आँखों देखा कहता हूँ। कहीं दूर की बात नहीं है, नजदाक का ही बात है। एक डिप्टी कमिश्नर साहब एक गाँव में आते हैं—मेरे खयाल से उन का ओहदा आउट आफ डेट हो गया है लेकिन खैर वह चल रहे हैं — और मेरे एक रिश्तेदार के घर में जा कर कहते हैं कि आपका बेटा लड़ाई में मारा गया है, हम आपके लिए ५०० रुपये इनाम का ले कर आये हैं। ठाकुर साहब ने कहा कि मैं आप को हजार रुपये देने को तैयार हूँ मेरा बेटा तो छुट्टी पर आया और आपसे मिलना चाहता है। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब

यह है कि आपका एक मुहकमा दूसरे मुहकमे को अंगरे में रखता है। मैं लड़ने वाले लोगों में हूँ। मेरे बेटे और भाई भी तो लड़ाई में काम आए हैं। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि एक दिन लोगों को तार मिलता है कि आपका लड़का जिन्दा है, फिर १५ दिन बाद तार मिलता है कि मिसिंग है, फिर १५ दिन बाद तार मिलता है कि बिलीव्ड टू बी किल्ड है। और फिर १५ दिन के बाद उसको बर्फ में दबा हुआ पाया जाता है, उसके हाथ गले होते हैं, उसकी टांगें टूटी हुई होती हैं। इसका लोगों के मन पर कितान बुरा असर पड़ता है।

कोआरडिनेशन का मतलाब यह है कि एक मुहकमा दूसरे मुहकमे को सहयोग दे। लेकिन हम यहां देखते हैं कि एक मिनिस्टर दूसरे के खिलाफ बयान देता है। हमारे खन्ना साहब कुछ मिनिस्टरों के बारे में कहते हैं कि उनकी गैर जिम्मेवारी है, तो हमारे टी० टी० कृष्णमचारी साहब कहते हैं कि लोग बयान ज्यादा देते हैं। एक मिनिस्टर दूसरे का कसूर निकालता है। उसको अपनी आंख का शहतीर नजर नहीं आता पर दूसरे की आंख का तिनका देखता है। तो इस तरह देश का काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। सबसे पहले यह जरूरी है कि जो कारखाने हमारे बीच में लटके हुए हैं उनको पूरा करके उनमें काम शुरू होना चाहिये। यहां पर सन १९५६ में वायदा किया गया था कि नए कारखाने नहीं बनाए जाएंगे बल्कि मौजूदा कारखानों की एफोशंसो बढ़ाई जायेगी। लेकिन उनकी एफीजेंसी नहीं बढ़ी और नए कारखाने बन रहे हैं।

आज बन्दूक या राईफल आउट आफ डेट हो रही है। जो जंगल कौम हैं वे उनको इस्तेमाल नहीं करती और जो कौम उनको इस्तेमाल करती हैं उनपर वह हंस्ती है। लेकिन हम अपने नौजवानों को ट्रेनिंग के लिए ये बन्दूकें और राइफलें भी नहीं दे सकते। एन० सी० सी० की ट्रेनिंग स्कूल कालिजों में

हम नहीं दे सके। मेरा निवेदन है कि हथियार जहां से भी मिल सकें मंगवाये जायें। रुपये की बर्बादी को रोका जाये। पानी की तरह बड़ी तादाद में दुराचारों में जो रुपया बह रहा है उसको रोका जाय। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अकेले कानपुर शहर में ३ लाख रुपया तम्बाकू में खराब होता है। वही ३ लाख रुपया अगर बचा लिया जाये और उसको जरूरी हथियारों के काम में लगाया जाय तो एक साल के अंदर सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह देश लोहे की दीवार बन सकता है। अब इस बात को जरूरत है कि एक सही इमैजिनेशन और कोआरडिनेशन से काम किया जाय और देश की जरूरियात को समझा जाय और उनको पूरा करने के लिए जरूरी कदम फौरन उठाये जायें।

जहां तक टैक्सों के देने का सवाल है गरीब ज्यादा देते हैं। अमीर उसके मुकाबले कम देते हैं। टैक्स को कौन देते हैं? टैक्स काश्तकार और मजदूर आदि देते हैं। काश्तकार १७ गुना टैक्स देता है। अब भी किसानों से ५० फीसदी लिया जाता है। किसान अपनी आमदनी का ५० फीसदी टैक्स देता है जबकि श्री बिड़ल अपनी आमदनी का केवल ५ फीसदी ही टैक्स म देते हैं। अरबपति और करोड़पति आदमी अपनी आमदनी का केवल ५ फीसदी बतौर टैक्स के देते हैं जबकि किसान अपनी आमदनी का ५० फीसदी देता है। हैदराबाद के नवाब साहब को २६,००० रुपये सालाना तनखाह मिलती है लेकिन उन्होंने भारत के सुरक्षा कोष में अब तक एक महीने की तनखाह भी नहीं दी है। बिड़ला साहब को एक साल में ३ अरब रुपये की बचत होती है, ३०० करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई है लेकिन उन्होंने डिफेंस फंड में अब तक एक अरब रुपया भी नहीं दिया है।

हम डिफेंस फंड के लिए तांगे वालों रिक्शे वालों से रुपया मांगते हैं और वह ठीक है कि वे भी आगे आयें और देश की मदद

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करें और उन्होंने जनरल की कंट्रीब्यूट भी किया है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े बड़े पूज्यपति और सरमायेदार जिनके कि पास अरबों रुपया पड़ा है और जिन्होंने कि इस मामले में ढील दिखाई है और जनरल की कंट्रीब्यूट नहीं किया है, उन से रुपया लिया जाय और अगर आवश्यक हो तो इसके लिए कानून भी बनाया जा सकता है। इसी तरह मैं कहूँगा कि हमारे मिनिस्ट्रान जब तक कि देश में यह नेशनल क्राइसिस मौजूद रहती है तब तक तनख्वाह न लें। देश के लोगों ने उन को यह सम्मान दिया है और जो देश सम्मान देता है वह आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उन से कुछ त्याग करने की भी अपेक्षा रखता है। मिनिस्ट्रों को इस बारे में एक आदर्श उपस्थित करना चाहिए और उन को जब तक यह नेशनल क्राइसिस चलती है तब तक तनख्वाह नहीं लेनी चाहिए। वह जो रुपया बत्तीर तनख्वाह वगैरह के लेते रहे हैं वे न लें। देश ने उन को यह सम्मान दिया है और जब देश को रुपये की आवश्यकता है तो उस वक्त रुपया देना उनका काम है . . .

Shri P. R. Patel: How are these points relevant here?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य से अपील करूँगा कि वे इस को प्रैस न करें। मेरे पास थोड़ा सा समय रहता है। केवल दो मिनट बचे हैं और इसलिए इस के अन्दर मुझे अपनी बात कह लेने दीजिये। बाद में वे जो कुछ कहेंगे मैं उसे मान लूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने ऐतराज किया है कि आप तांगे वालों और बिड़ला साहब के बीच में कैसे कोऑर्डिनेशन करेंगे ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कोऑर्डिनेशन तो मिल मालिकों और मजदूरों में होना आवश्यक है। जब कंपटेन्सिट्स और लेबर में कोऑर्डिनेशन होगा तभी तो देश आगे बढ़ेगा। एक

मुहकमा आप का है और एक श्री मुरार जी देसाई का है। जब एक डिपार्टमेंट से दूसरा डिपार्टमेंट कोऑर्डिनेट नहीं करता है तो देश कैसे आगे बढ़ सकता है ? आप मेरी स्प्रिट को लीजियेगा लैटर्स को न लीजियेगा। आज ऐसा न हो जैसा कि हम देखते हैं कि गांवों के अन्दर ट्यूबवैल्स बनाये जाते हैं, ट्यूबवैल्स मंजूर हो गये, ट्यूबवैल्स के लिए ४०,००० रुपया चला गया है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सीमेंट वाले कलक्टर साहब के साथ जो हमारे डी० एम० है उन के साथ कोऑपरेट नहीं करते हैं और डी० एम० साहब लोहे वाले के साथ कोऑपरेट नहीं करते हैं जिसका कि परिणाम यह होता है कि एक, एक ट्यूबवैल चार, चार साल से रुका हुआ है। इस इनएफिशिएंसी को तभी दूर किया जा सकता है जब कि एक मुहकमा दूसरे मुहकमे के साथ सहयोग करेगा। अब अगर एक डिपार्टमेंट दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट के साथ सहयोग नहीं करता है तो इसका कौन जिम्मेदार है ? इस की जिम्मेदारी इस मिनिस्ट्रो की है। आप की ज्वाइंट रिसर्पोसबिलिटी है। अब ज्वाइंट रिसर्पोसबिलिटी के माने यह है कि एक मुहकमे की दिक्कत दूसरा मुहकमा समझे। आप यह कह कर नहीं बच सकते हैं कि यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। आप एक सम्मिश्रित सरकार चला रहे हैं, एक विचारों की सरकार चला रहे हैं। मेरी दरखवास्त यह है कि इन में जहाँ आपसी एख्तलाफ हो, एक दूसरे के खिलाफ अखबारों में बयान देते हैं और एक दूसरे के खिलाफ प्रैस में रिपोर्ट्स देते हैं उससे यह वायुमंडल विशाक्त हो जाता है। देश का वायुमंडल तभी मबुर रह सकता है जब यह एक दूसरे से प्रेम करें। हम लोग अपोजीशन के जरूर हैं लेकिन देश की उन्नति के लिए हम आप से ज्यादा सहयोग दे रहे हैं। आप से ज्यादा खून दे रहे हैं। आप से ज्यादा हम मिलेटरी फोर्स दे रहे हैं। हमारे भाई, भतीजे आदि फौज में देश की रक्षा की खातिर लड़ रहे हैं। मैं नहीं शब्दों के साथ अपने भाषण को समाप्त

करते हुए यह चाहता हूँ कि श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी इतना ज़रूर ऐलान करें कि यह हैवी ऐलिक्ट्रिकल्स का काम जो बीच में पड़ा हुआ है वह कब तक पूरा होगा और यह देश कब तक सैल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जायेगा ? मेरा निवेदन यह है कि कोआरडिनेशन के साथ इस देश को आगे ले जायें ।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid, the two speakers who spoke before me. . . .

An Hon. Member: Three have spoken.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I am referring only to two. I am afraid, the hon. Shri H. N. Mukerjee and the hon. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, who spoke before me, have not properly appreciated the need as well as the nature of the economic co-ordination that is intended here. The question is often asked, what does this Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination do? We might at once say that the question is a legitimate one to ask. The name of the Ministry does not sound very familiar to many of us, but we need not go into all that. We know that the functions that this Ministry performs are really old ones and familiar to us. What is new is the new need for co-ordination and the new concept of self-reliance in the matter of supplies, services and components of weapons.

16.47 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

The whole basic premise of this Ministry of Co-ordination is that the direction of our industrial and economic policy has to be oriented towards obtaining our supplies through indigenous sources. The whole emphasis, again, and the basic premise in the field of new co-ordination is that the country's needs in this emergency should be met from indigenous sup-

plies, services and components of weapons. This is not such a simple job as it looks. In fact, it is a job which, I should say, constitutes a stirring call to high endeavour. To show how the Minister himself views his duties and his functions, I cannot do better than quote his own words. He has put it in very graphic words in one place. Answering questions in this House Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has said that his function would be "to act more or less in the nature of a control room in any big project; the control room does not control but because it has facilities for red light being shown in any section where things go wrong, it is in a position to alert the organisation". In another place, Shri Krishnamachari describes his function thus:

"There has been need, which has become all the more pressing on account of the present emergency, for a clearing house of information within Government to assess requirements, take stocks of resources and determine priorities. The Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination has endeavoured to fill this need."

The Ministry has handled all kinds of jobs, all sizes of jobs. No job is too big or too complex for his Ministry.

It is only to be imagined that any Ministry of Co-ordination which seeks to tackle such problems is bound to have its hands full, because there are bound to be bottlenecks and such bottle-necks do occur. And what is done when these bottlenecks occur? In fact, what was done? Take, for instance, the question of power. Stand-by power generating sets were immediately procured and put in action. In the case of coal, rationalisation of movement was attempted and put in action. In the case of steel a new assessment was made and supply of steel has now been speeded up. That is not all. It is not only big things which receive consideration from the Ministry; even small ones do.

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

Take, for example, the question of Assam. Assam, as we all know, is a rather publicity-shy region, far away in one corner of the country. There too, the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination has done quite a lot. Orders were placed for such things as they could produce, things like tent poles, cane baskets, barbed wire etc. and the value of orders actually placed with them amounted to Rs. 45 lakhs.

Then, there are various other stores which are quite interesting and which are, I would say, quite inspiring. There is the story of road rollers. We know we have to deal with mountainous terrain where we have to build roads, and for building roads we have to have road rollers, whether we build them in mountains or in plains. Now, when an assessment was made it was discovered that only as many as 500 of such rollers could be available in the country. Production was started and pushed up and by 1963 the production is expected to go up to 900 road rollers.

I would say that this kind of progress and this method of solving fundamental problems would do credit to any Economic and Development Co-ordination Ministry.

Then there were other matters like, procuring trucks for the military, that is, for defence. They were obtained. Jeeps were produced and the production went up by 20 per cent. Motor cycles of a higher horse power, of 350 cc, were taken up in hand and produced in sufficient quantities.

Then, I should say something about the Department of the Director General of Technical Development. It is an old department; from the days when Shri Krishnamachari was the Minister of Commerce this department is doing very important work. Even though it has grown out of all proportions, it has quickly adapted itself to its new responsibilities. As I

have said—and I want to emphasise it again—the chief emphasis, the basic premise of our whole aim and object has always been to reduce the need for imports by using indigenous substitutes. What have we done? In the case of soda ash, we have now started using the indigenous product. Indigenous chemical dyes have also now begun to be accepted and are being actually used. A thing like nylon of a particular kind, called Nylon 6, is now being used in the military for defence purposes, for parachutes, instead of the old Nylon 66 which used to be insisted upon for such purposes.

This Ministry, as we all know, is under the control of a veteran campaigner like Shri T. T. Krishnamachari—of course, I am not referring to him in the military way, but he is a campaigner just the same. Many of us remember the very thorough way in which he handled the old department of the Chief Controller of Imports, I think, about 12 years ago. I have never seen a job more thoroughly done and a job that is functioning ever since most satisfactorily. Then, we also know and remember the battle over steel that he has fought. He was the pioneer of the idea of six million tons of steel and the dream has come true. We now realise how vital a role that steel is playing in our struggle with China.

Recently, I had two very brief meetings with two of his more youthful colleagues and I was very much impressed with the energy and the enthusiasm with which they had taken up to their new tasks. It is a very fine team that he has.

The two pivotal committees in this whole scheme of economic co-ordination are the two Cabinet Committees, namely, the Production Committee and the Services Committee. They have to deal with all sorts of problems. Particularly, their big problem would be the problem of resources and their

allocation between defence and the essential civil needs.

17 hrs.

Before I conclude, I would just refer to a matter—I do not know if it is directly concerned here—and it is that we are informed that the Navy is anxious to establish a naval base in Goa. Now, the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination has actually visited the place and that indicates that the matter and the consideration has progressed somewhat. Now, as a man, as a Member coming from Bombay, it may be considered pardonable if I welcome this scheme. There is a lot of economic and industrial work to be done in Goa. A naval base in Goa will help very much. We know we have a problem of moving something like 10 million tons of iron ore every year out of Goa. Incidentally, I may inform the House that I am a Member, as Mr. Hathi knows, of the Select Committee on the Major Ports Bill. I certainly will be too pleased to contribute my bit in bringing this about.

Finally, a word more. This Ministry has already started taking steps at pruning some of our overseas establishments. One such establishment to which I would make a pointed reference is the one that we have in London—the India Stores Department in London. It is a vast sprawling kind of an establishment and it certainly needed some very serious attention from the Ministry. Already I am informed that the Shipping Directorate has been transferred from their management and it has been turned over to a firm of shipping and forwarding agents and there is going to be a saving of Rs. 6.75 lakhs annually in foreign exchange.

The Government has also entered into a new freight agreement with the Conference Lines. It has become a Member of Conference Lines of Shipping and that too is going to help us by making us entitled to a rebate of 15 per cent on the freight between United Kingdom and India.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Economic Coordination and Defence Production. To my mind, it is a very timely step taken by our Government and fortunately enough a very able public man, parliamentarian and a person who has a lot of experience of the working of the Ministries has been given charge of this portfolio. Equally I am happy to find the two colleagues that he has in the person of Mr. Hathi and Mr. Rao. I am very happy that this combination will yield the results that are desired. To my mind, economic coordination is necessary at different levels. What I could follow from the note that has been circulated by the Ministry I feel, is the partial coordination that is indicated therein. But this coordination is much more needed in different directions. Therefore, firstly, I will explain what I have understood and how I have been able to follow the present role of this Ministry. Up till now we have had an organisation known as the Directorate of Disposals and Supplied. That is working in a way for the last so many years as it did when it was established during the British days. Personally, I have got nothing to say against that organisation as it was functioning. But, with the progress that has been achieved all round in the country, this certainly needs a lot of re-organisation and streamlining. I am happy to find that the hon. Minister has started to pay his attention to that. In fact, two Directorates have come into being, one for purchases and disposals and the other for technical guidance. I shall explain in my own way as to how these two could firstly co-ordinate, ultimately there will be co-ordination of work at all levels, and then, I may be able to make out my own point while speaking on the Demands for Grants of this department.

With regard to purchase, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister two things. First, there should be dispersal in purchases. As far as purchases are concerned, attempts

[Shri Sharn Lal Saraf]

should be made to see that they purchase their requirements from all parts of the country. By all parts, I do not mean every village, or every city; at least from all areas where industrial development has taken place. The second point is this. During the last decade perhaps it was at the time. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was the Minister in charge of Commerce and Industry, that the tempo had risen in the country to start small-scale industries all over the country. About that, I have my own views how the very good tempo is ending in a manner that is really retarding the entire progress made so far. That is a separate chapter, altogether. What I have to convey is this. These small-scale industries have given a sort of dispersal to industry in different parts of the country, more particularly in all the States. What has happened? I would say, a mistake has been committed. The same pattern, the set pattern of setting up industries, more particularly engineering industries has been given to units known as industrial estates. It has never been found out whether the raw materials that would be needed for the manufacture of goods in these units would be procurable to that extent, when these industries were set up. That was not seen. May I know whether this Ministry will take up this most important point that, as far as procuring raw materials for these industries, particularly, small-scale industries all over the country is concerned, firstly they are obtainable in the country and secondly they are distributed on a rational basis? However it may be, they may say it is the business of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. My feeling is that that should be one of the principal duties of this Ministry of Economic Coordination. They have to see, wherever these units have been set up, that they get first, raw materials and what should happen later, after the flow of raw materials with the finished goods. The supply also must be regular. That would help

the Government in a number of ways.

Apart from engineering industries, there are textile industries, wool, silk and cotton. Then, rayon and art-silk have come into the field and they will stay. The hon. Minister said this morning in reply to some question that his responsibility is mainly for Defence production. One of the items happens to be parachute silk and other such materials needed. Maybe, we may not have cloth of that quality and in that large quantity available in the country. But, other fibres, more particularly, artificial fibre and rayon that have been brought into the field, are tried, I am sure our difficulty will be removed. Perhaps, we may not need any other thing in the line to be imported from outside the country.

With regard to this co-ordination, no doubt, as far as factories that are in the Government sector, are concerned, you will of course, have a direct eye upon these and there is no doubt that you will have all the co-operation and coordination from the rest of the Ministries and departments. As far as the private sector is concerned, today or in the immediate past private industrialists have been speaking a lot that they are not being given encouragement, they are not given opportunities and chances to come forward and play their part in making supplies for defence production in the first instance. I know that some of these things may be exaggerated. But, still, the fact remains that we have got a well-organised private industry within the country, and the fact remains that they have got the capacity to manufacture a number of things. Attempts may be made in order to really co-ordinate the production of as many of the industries as possible, whether small-scale, or medium-scale or large-scale, so that the Ministry may be in a position to

get the components, finished goods or the end-products or whatever that be, in order to accelerate their effort at defence production. If that is done, then, what will happen? Firstly, this present clamour will go. Secondly, Government will seize this opportunity to get that much of help or assistance in whatever shape or form possible from that sector also. Otherwise, it will mean a lot of expense and a lot of investment which at the moment is difficult.

Along with that, as I have said the other day while speaking on the defence budget, I feel that the country has now decided that we should make our defences as strong as possible. In fact, our budget grants show that we mean business as far as implementing of that policy is concerned. And we have to come up to that level. But I feel that there is a very big gap in our defence production, and there is a very big gap in production in our defence industries. No doubt, we may have made some beginnings, but the time has come when a very big effort is required. We should not feel shy of making that effort, and we should see that we get from appropriate quarters investment and capital and technicians and raw materials and so on. We need technicians of whom there is a very great deficiency in this country. And, therefore, let us very vigorously start taking to these industries now. If we do it now, then possibly within a few years, we may be in a position to say with some strength that we have a defence policy, and we have a defence organisation, and we have an organisation for defence production on which we can depend or rely upon our needs.

About the aspect of co-ordination, other hon. Members have spoken already. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has spoken; Shri S. M. Banerjee has spoken; Shri H. N. Mukerjee has spoken, and Shri V. B. Gandhi also has spoken. I would like to say something more about this which I have not found in their speeches.

According to my mind, economic co-ordination must mean this. During the last few years, there has been a tremendous development within the country, and department after department has come into existence. With my little experience I can say that sometimes, it so happens that first a department is brought into existence, and to start with there is a lot of work, and it goes on increasing its staff year after year. Then due to change in the policy of the Government or work handled diminishes, there is a feeling which develops that the necessity for that much of staff is not there. I can quote any number of instances to prove this, but I would not take up the time of the House in explaining them in detail; because I have also very little time at my disposal, I shall not take my time in explaining them. My point is that this Ministry should certainly go into this question whether in the different Departments, the officials and officers at all levels who are there are really necessary, whether they are giving full work and worth for the money that they are paid, and whether the job entrusted to each of them is fully absorbing.

Secondly, the Ministry should also go into the question of overlapping and duplication of work. I have seen that there is a lot of overlapping. I shall merely enumerate some instances of overlapping because I may not have the time to explain them in detail. Today, there are a number of departments which are doing the same work. Instead of that, there should be one department doing only one work.

My hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur mentioned a little while ago about agriculture. I think that it is a misnomer if any of my hon. friends feels that agriculture can be the responsibility of the Central Government. It cannot be. Agriculture is a State subject. It is the States which are actually working in the field, and therefore, the Minister at the Centre or even the Prime Minister has no

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

say with regard to agriculture. Take the agricultural plans that are being worked out in the country. Even at the Centre that work is being done by the Ministry of Agriculture. Then there is the Ministry of Community Development and then there is something else. Therefore, what I mean to say is that this overlapping part of the administration has to be gone into.

I will make a request to Shri Krishnamachari. He will not be doing this good to the country for today only; it will be for ever. He should see that at least a sort of machinery is set up to see that at every stage work is co-ordinated between department and department and that there is no overlapping. Then he should see that if there is a unit for a particular work already existing somewhere, it is strengthened, and not that another unit is created for doing the very same work in a different department. Of course, it may be that in a department a particular unit may not be functioning at a particular moment correctly, it may certainly cut away and attach to another department, as has happened recently after this Ministry came into being—the Development Commissioner's wing which was functioning under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is now working under this Ministry for some time. I personally feel that departments dealing with promotional work should certainly be co-ordinated with the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination. Otherwise, once they are set apart, ultimately they become units of administration and once they do so, they plunge into day to day administration work and the whole purpose is lost.

These are very important points. I hope this Ministry—I agree there is no haste about it—will very steadily and in a fully considered manner look into this aspect of co-ordination and overlapping. That will certainly stream-

line the administration of the country in a fine manner.

As far as the working of the two wings is concerned, as said in the beginning, there is the Disposals wing and then the Technical Directorate. I am very happy that a Technical Directorate is there. I understand that the work that is being entrusted to it is very colossal. Will the Minister please, while replying to the debate, give an inkling as to how he intends to get this organisation set up, how it will pulsate with full activity of which the whole country will get the benefit? Of course, I know that in a short time, in a few months or even in one or two years you cannot give us the benefit that we desire, but at least let us see that it is set on the right track.

With these words, I support the Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : साहब, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was counted only at 4.30 p.m.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I am really sorry that I have to speak to the House when it does not really have quorum and when it is virtually empty. As a matter of fact if any Member chooses to request the Chair to count the quorum, of course it would become the duty of the Chair to count the quorum. I do not want, in the interest of saving time, to raise this question this afternoon, though I am very much pained that the party which has a majority and the other parties which are organised are not able to contribute their mite in securing at least minimal attendance in the House, at least as a mark and token of respect to the House, and to the deliberations which are supposed to be weighty and important.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari who got saddled somewhat belatedly as Minister without portfolio has required, as he comes to us for the Demands of Grants of his Ministry, has now more than a full portfolio under his charge. I am, however, yet to comprehend the exact and true scope of the activities of this Ministry, which remain, in spite of detailed disquisitions by several Members before me, a confounded mystery, a mystery not only to me but to most of us, partly because the functioning of this Ministry has perhaps not had enough opportunity to unfold itself, and partly because the allocation and the definition of functions allotted to this Ministry have not been defined with as much care and in as great detail as is necessary for a proper functioning of parliamentary government, and for the exercise of parliamentary control in as detailed a manner as possible. It is also necessary to enable the work of the Minister and his Ministry really be known to the country at large. As it is, I regret very much to say that the items and activities under this Ministry appear to have been ordered *a la carte* and do not represent what may be described as a wholesome or balanced meal.

This, I say not in an epigrammatic vein, but because I feel that the allocation of activities to the various Ministries, the distribution of functions, has not really received as much care in our country as it should. Things are always looked at from an *ad hoc* point of view, for the time being, and no integrated approach has really emerged over these years, not even after the emergency.

This Ministry embraces, as is evident from the Presidential Order allocating functions to it as well as from the Report which has been supplied to us, a conglomeration of various activities, a miscellaneous entourage of functions, and therefore if the Report is vague, evasive, elusive, tenuous it is not entirely the fault of the Ministry. It is perhaps our own fault

in not being able to take to account the Government which has failed to define these functions clearly.

It appears that the creation of this Ministry was the consequence of a credulous and trusting belief rising to the status of a superstition, that the magic touch of a highly talented Minister will transform and transmute governmental activities. The days of superstition are, of course, gone, and even though I would join with my hon. friends who were at one in praising the abilities of the Minister, I should like to preface what I am going to say with an expression of serious misgivings about the inherent, built-in impossibility of his functioning effectively and in a co-ordinated manner.

Shri Mathur referred to the fact that there is no parallel, no counterpart to the kind of Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, we have, anywhere else in the world. It is not because the other countries did not have to undergo similar experiences, it is not because the other countries were afraid to experiment or to devise novel institutions and procedures, but because in the experience of most of these countries it was found that a Minister co-ordinating the functioning of other Ministries is a parliamentary paradox, is inconceivable in the scheme of things which parliamentary institutions presuppose, and that is why a Minister apart from the Prime Minister, has never been thought of as a proper and adequate agency in any country, even though they have been created temporarily and have failed, to secure co-ordination, to secure more effective government, more effective allocation and use of resources.

We know of Prime Minister being described as *primus inter pares*, but we know of no second category which would describe another Minister as only slightly less than *primus inter*

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

pares and more equal than others. The creation of this Ministry, therefore, in my opinion, also raises wider constitutional issues which should have been examined, appraised and discussed. As a matter of fact, perhaps this was conceived in haste and shaped out in hurry.

There is also in the very allocation of functions to this Ministry, an unco-ordinated grouping of functions. It appears that Peter is being robbed to pay Paul, as I have said on an earlier occasion. You have under the charge of this Ministry a technical development department; you bring under the charge of this Ministry supplies and disposals; and you also invest this Ministry with the all-important function of economic and defence co-ordination which, in my opinion, impinges on the functions of individual Ministers. And what is more, it actually impinges on the functions of the Planning Commission also. It appears that this particular portfolio has been evolved or may have the consequence of evolving an inchoate institution which, on the one hand, will hit at the very basic concept of Cabinet functioning and may also affect the effectiveness of our Planning Commission.

I would like the Minister at least to tell us as to what rules of procedure, courtesies and self-abstinence he is going to employ not to earn the annoyance of his brother Ministers. There is no denying the fact that the new Ministry is likely to be a source of irritation, annoyance and embarrassment to other Ministers of the Cabinet. It is not only a possibility but almost a certainty unless the Minister can find some ways and means of functioning in such a self-denying manner that he will hurt nobody's feeling and impinge on none of the ministerial toes.

So far as the functions of this Ministry are concerned, I would like to conclude by saying that I hope that the Ministry does not end up by

being regarded as a sort of bull in a China shop, in the shop of the Cabinet. As a matter of fact, I hope very much that in this hour of emergency—

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Bull in a China shop may be all right, but to call the Cabinet a China shop is something which is not good.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Say, anti-China shop.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I mean a shop which contains many fragile commodities. If I paraphrase or amend my remark in that manner, I do not think that it would be taken exception to by my hon. friend Shri Tyagi.

It is said that self-realisation is the beginning of wisdom.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Final wisdom, the ultimate wisdom.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sometimes it is also a substitute for *Nirvan*. My fear is that the realisation that has dawned upon the Government, of the imperative need for securing a greater and more effective co-ordination may also spell the end of actual, effective and fruitful co-ordination.

I now come to the statement of functions and activities to which we have been treated by the Minister, both in his reply to a question in this House and in the report that has been submitted to this House. If I may say so, this is a statement which is highly exaggerated, and which is nothing short of the tallest of all talks which the Minister has been known to censure, condemn and disapprove of. It is said in the report that in order to discharge the responsibilities effectively, the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination has to perform, among others—these are only among others—as many as eight broad functions: the list is so long, so tedious, so formidable, that it embraces, I submit, the entire functioning and the fabric of Government. What indeed is left outside the scope of these func-

tions which are stated? I think there is not a single Ministry in the Government which will not therefore be under the charge of this super-ministry, this supervising and co-ordinating minister who will therefore have jurisdiction to interfere in the work of every branch of administration.

I am not concerned, as a matter of fact only with this functional scheme of things. I feel that in treating us to this statement the Minister has only given us what may appear to be a very eloquent testament or manifesto of his activities, but that is not quite matched by an account he has given to this Parliament of the various activities undertaken by the Ministry. I can realise, as is stated by the Minister himself, that it is difficult to assess or describe the improvements that have taken place in the sphere of co-ordination for the reason that they cannot be identified directly or measured. I wonder if this absolves him of parliamentary accountability, because inherently it is not possible for him to account for what has been achieved or what has not been done. But, Sir, even the casual list that has been given to us of the task undertaken by his Ministry will fail to satisfy anyone who is earnestly interested in the challenging task of co-ordination that confronts our country.

Passing on to the administrative aspect of this department, I find from certain information that I have gathered that it has a top-heavy administrative set-up. I am told, Sir, that there are as many as—of course, there is a Cabinet Minister at the head of it, then there is a Minister of State and there is a Deputy Minister, but I am talking of the permanent civil service—two Secretaries, two Additional Secretaries, three Joint Secretaries, one Officer on Special Duty, five Deputy Secretaries and seven Under Secretaries in this Ministry which really has so little to tell us about the tangible activities undertaken by it. The extent of high echelon staff is

very shocking. I should like to know whether it is not, in the name of co-ordination, a serious sin of commission in employing a large number of highly paid officials which is, of course, a very big burden on the exchequer. I should like the Minister to tell us something about the administrative organisation of his Ministry so that if a wrong impression has been created, it may be corrected. But if it is correct, then we should like to know how he manages to keep them all occupied.

Sir, I understand that the Ministry does not function on the basis of division of work to various sections. There are, I am told, only four sections of a purely administrative or establishment character. They do not deal with any specific subject or department as such. They deal with subjects as they come. This is a very un-co-ordinated way of securing co-ordination. I hope the Minister will also tell us whether there is any comprehensive integrated plan of co-ordination or the Ministry is concerned only with day-to-day ad hoc demands for co-ordination.

I would now refer to a very important charge that has come under this Ministry from another Ministry, namely, the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. This has been a somewhat notorious department. I need hardly repeat all that is said day in and day out about the malfunctioning of this particular department. I need hardly say how vested interests have become entrenched, how procedures have become frozen and irresponsible. I hope with all the dynamism that the Minister is said to represent, with all the talents that he is said to possess he would be able to infuse a new approach, a new organisational vigour in this particular department. I would like to know what specific measures he proposes to take.

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Before I finish, Sir, I would also like to say a word about the department of technical development. This was a department under the charge of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I would have very much wished that it had remained where it was. But I should like very much to know what procedures after it has come under the charge of the present Minister, have been taken to secure an urgent integrated and long-term approach to technical development. Sir, the difficulties of those who wish to invest, who want to go into business—I am not a businessman myself, but from what I hear find, that their difficulties are, countless and endless. I hope that the Technical Development Department will be able to offer better leadership and greater initiative under the charge of the new Minister.

In the end, I would like to express the hope that the Minister himself will at least desist from equating intentions with achievement. I may, therefore, say that we will not judge him by the very detailed and exaggerated statement of the intentions of his Ministry that he has given us, but that we would, in terms of his own criteria, judge him by the performance he would give during the coming year.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while expressing my own observations, first of all, I have to assure the House and you, Sir, that I do not share the premonitions of my friend, Shri H. C. Mathur. Undoubtedly, it is a very ambitious programme, and the Ministry has been saddled with immense responsibilities of its own. It has to go on working out its programme in a planned way to meet the challenge which it has accepted.

Only in July 1962 the Department of Economic Co-ordination was creat-

ed in the Cabinet Secretariat under the charge of the Minister without Portfolio, and it was looking into the problems of coal, power, transport and iron and steel. Within four months, that is, in November 1962, it took over, besides the functions of the Department of special Economic Co-ordination, Supplies and Disposals and Development wing of the Commerce Ministry. In the stage of taking up new responsibilities, the Minister, who is himself endowed with immense experience and abilities, has taken as his associates two bright members in his Ministry. I was wondering whether he would again draw on from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and whether Shri K. C. Reddy will be denuded of his able colleague, Shri Manubhai Shah. Maybe, there is some workable arrangement.

What strikes me most is the intense difficulty that looms large. The administrative set up today, in the changed order of society, always accentuated by the creation of this emergency arising from the Chinese aggression, has now got to be assessed in the context of the difficult days ahead, and those days are not going to end with few weeks or few months; it is a process of systematic endeavour to meet the challenge for years to come. And when we look into the difficulties, we find that the people, who have been trained up in a pattern of society, accustomed to some form, some stereotyped system to work upon, find it difficult when such new problems come as a challenge to them that requires a little more risk-taking, a little more restlessness and positive determination to work upon a scheme. Thereby the administrative set-up sometimes finds itself stuck up in that routine process.

Shri Mathur was referring to the comments by one of the most experienced administrators, and he happens to be the Chairman of the

National Productivity Council, Shri H. V. R. Iengar. He says:

"In achieving the objective of establishing a socialist society the Government should not ignore certain priorities."

It is a very basic question. We must not ignore priorities of tasks which we have to fulfil. Therefore, we have to enlighten ourselves, and try to put ourselves at our best, because of the new responsibilities which we are called upon to perform. But the difficulties again come up when we find ourselves lacking in the spirit of adventuresomeness, enterprise or risk taking that requires some sort of gearing up to match the tempo of growth necessary to replace the old routine system.

It is expected that this new Ministry will have to get over those difficulties and set up a pattern whereby people will feel a sense of security, namely, that co-ordination has geared the processes of our growth as also of the productive system to that height wherefrom we can say that we are ready to face the challenge of the Chinese aggression or, as they say, the emergency.

The All-India Association of Industrial Management Pool met the other day in their first annual gathering and I find from a report that they wanted to have "an agonising appraisal" of the manner in which the Pool has so far been administered. It was in the first annual gathering that the Industrial Management Pool officers were meeting and they said:—

"We find an apathetic acceptance by the Union Ministry and the public undertakings of the basic principles on which the Pool was formed."

They emphasised the need to centralise the policy, the procedure of their recruitment, training and promotion. They can rightly claim this because they are supposed to be the architects

of the new edifice which we are promising to set up in the country.

Similarly, the other day I found Professor Galbraith, a top man from America, commenting about the Bokaro project. It is not that because he is a professor that I make reference to him but because he has a right form of thinking. I would like to assure my hon. friend, Professor Mukerjee, who was commenting on the difficulties that loom large before Shri Krishnamachari's proposed visit to America, that it is an American professor who has made the comment with regard to an important project. As you know, I am interested in it because it is my constituency which will be favoured by the operation of the project. So, I was in a hurry to find out some assurance forthcoming from the hon. Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries who stated that the U.S. Steel Company had sent a study team and the team was going to assess all the possibilities. Professor Galbraith mentioned in this connection that—

"The right, responsible and practical course is to have an American firm build up the plant on behalf of the Government of India and run it for a considerable period of time. This will give U.S.A. a chance to show what it can do. This procedure will not arouse . . .".

He says that definitely, professor as he is.

" . . . will not arouse suspicion that U.S.A. is seeking to mould India's economic policy to her own image."

Naturally, when these difficulties come up in the form of suspicions, premonitions and misgivings, people have to be assured that here is a system that you have to adopt on your own and you have to develop this technique to suit your own conveniences—of course, you can take help if you want, but it is up to you to take the initiative and carry it out.

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

Now, who will do all these things? It is not that the Planning Commission or the Ministry of Steel or the Ministry of Mines and Fuel will be doing everything in their own way without any coordination whatsoever. There is an attempt to co-ordinate the activities of the machinery or apparatus which has been set in motion to see that the development work should not lag behind. In our concerted policy of defending India from foreign aggression and, at the same time, keeping our development apparatus in full working condition, we have to have co-ordination. This is the attempt which has been made by the formation of this Ministry. It is indeed an adventure and a great enterprise. I am sure, the team which has taken charge of it will fulfil it to the fullest satisfaction of all the hon. Members here and provide a tempo of growth that we can keep up. It is we who have to keep up the morale of the public and ensure their participation in all development work. We have to see that it is not the demand or the charter of our liberties that should exhaust itself by gearing our energies to the satisfaction of our own selfish designs but it should signify something more, that is, social improvement, a new pattern of life which is being moulded in a different form. It demands a sacrifice of us. That much sacrifice we can only offer by participating in these constructive activities and by offering constructive criticism. So, we should not be pessimistic on this score or to the extent which my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has gone. Maybe, the age tells on him. But we certainly feel enthusiastic on this point that it is a new venture, it is a sapling it is a plant which will have to be nursed and nourished by the concerted efforts of the nation and the nation's determination to grow, to develop and to reach the fruition of all our activities. From that angle I welcome the efforts which have been already introduced and which are being tried to be implemented.

Now, Sir, the report of the Ministry has given a very big charter of the work to be undertaken. I would not touch all of them. I would only touch one point. In the last page of the report, it is mentioned:

"Matters of economic coordination concerning, among others, the four major sectors of coal, power transport and iron and steel continue to receive the attention of the Ministry."

Coming from an industrial area, where I am directly concerned with all these factors which are mentioned, I find practical difficulties. These are related to the further rationalisation of coal movement by the use of BOX wagons, expansion of the programme in block rakes that has been going on and the matching up of coal output targets with transport capacity. These very points I had taken up in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel and there I got an assurance from the hon. Minister himself, from Mr. Malaviya, that the demand of the coal industry for getting adequate facilities for wagons, for distribution and transport of coal would be acceded to and that they would be getting additional facilities of, say, the Railways granting them some 10 hours' time to load their wagons. But the moment I took it up with my friends in my constituency, they write to me:

"Five-hour loading time was introduced as a measure of experiment. It has now come to stay despite vehement protests . . .".

Then, I again took up the problem with them. "Now that improved system has come, what is your reaction?" This is what they say:

" . . . if the Railways agreed to allow 10 hours of day-light loading, no difference worth the name in terms of wagon turn-round would occur. It is also very im-

portant for them to note that pilots should work to fixed schedules to ensure regularity of supply and to allow sufficient daylight for loading."

But the difficulty still continues. This extended time of loading is now allowed only to particular type of wagons which can be used only for bulk transports in Box wagons of 20 or more. The small colliery owners do not get that privilege. Their demand is that in order to facilitate transport and also to ensure production and rationalisation of coal movement, it is essential that these facilities which have been granted by the Railways should be equally afforded to all the other colliery owners irrespective of the type and number of wagons.

Similarly, other difficulties come up so far as road transport is concerned. I am really glad to say that the Ministry of Transport came forward with an assurance that about Rs. 17,30,00,000 have been sanctioned for road improvements in my constituency. Unfortunately, some technicalities stand in the way of its execution. So, I have again to go to Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari. Now, it is for him to see that those technicalities do not impede the achievement of the assurances that have been forthcoming in abundance from the respective Ministries. Therefore, it is essential, it is very useful, to have a coordinating machinery to see that all these agencies of production, all these agencies of technical development of the country, in different spheres and different regions, should be made active and effective, and I am sure this Ministry will give full justice to the same. With these words, I endorse the demands for grants of this Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Khadilkar.

Shri Khadilkar: I had requested for tomorrow.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before I criticise this Ministry, I must say with courage and con-

viction that, after the formation of this Ministry, the work which was delayed so much in the office of the Director General of Supplies and Disposals has been geared up. I realise the difficulties faced by the hon. Minister and his Ministry, because the hon. Minister who is on the verge of a toothless age, is having teething trouble and naturally the trouble will be much more. I reserve my criticism for the next Budget, because it is too early for me to criticise this Ministry. As explained in this House, the hon. Minister, in reply to a question said that his function is to have a control room and show the red light wherever things go wrong. I am happy that his red light has reached the Parliament Street office of Supply and Disposals. I am extremely happy that that particular department which was accused of many things, rightly or wrongly, has been once again geared up and that is one of the causes why production in the Defence Ordnance factories has gone up to this extent. I know I have good experience of ordnance factories, how manufacture was delayed because of non-supply of materials by contractors. Still that delay is being experienced by ordnance factories because of two reasons.

A Cell has been formed here which is called the Defence Liaison cell. The function of this cell is to co-ordinate between the Department of Supply and Disposals and the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories. This Cell has a Chief Liaison officer, a Deputy Chief Liaison officer and three or four officers from the Army, Air Force and other Army units. I have no doubt in my mind that this cell is absolutely essential. But, the job which has been entrusted to this cell cannot be run efficiently unless the staff is increased and this particular cell is given more powers. Only then it can co-ordinate the activities of both Supply and Disposal and the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories or the Defence Ministry, and ordnance factories can produce much more and much more effectively. There are complaints about this parti-

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cular department, of red-tapism, corruption and favouritism. I am sure the hon. Minister and Shri Hathi and Shri Jaganatha Rao, for whom I have great regard, will use their good influence and see that people do not harvest at the cost of the nation.

This particular Ministry is having some responsibilities and so many things come under this Ministry, Supplies and disposals, Technical development, overall co-ordination. Co-ordination has been criticised by my previous speakers and they almost posed the question that this is a job which could not be done by any Minister, maybe of great calibre. This co-ordination is necessary. The job of the hon. Minister Shri T. T. Krishnamachari should be to tune the out of tune Cabinet of today. He has to co-ordinate between the Ministries and the executive or the Ministers and the executive. That is, he has to play on both the reeds of a piano, black and white. If he could possibly tune it, I am sure, his department will be known as a department which has done a great service to this Cabinet and to this country. I feel that this department is necessary. We cannot speak of its failings. It will be too premature a judgment of ours because we have not seen its functioning for one year or even two years.

So, I say that such a pessimistic view should not be taken about the formation of this Department and its functioning.

The ordnance factories are producing more, and the production has practically reached the maximum limit. But, still, some difficulty is there. From the report we find that:

"In order to discharge its responsibilities effectively, the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination has to perform, among others, the following functions:

(a) procure the essential supplies required by the Defence and Civil Departments of Government;

(b) assess the extent to which supplies cannot be procured from within the country and explore possibilities of substitution by indigenous material."

This is a great thing. We cannot possibly depend much on imported items. I am happy that the ordnance factories at present are engaged in the production of certain components which we were importing up to this time. That shows that we are moving towards a state of self-sufficiency in the matter of defence. If this country can be defended, it cannot be defended by foreign arms; it can only be defended through the arms and ammunition produced in our country, and that is the only way out to enthuse our workers. We have to procure material for them. If the Indian workers, especially those who are working in the defence establishments and in the ordnance factories get material in time, if they get proper inspiration and encouragement, I am sure that no worker can parallel these Indian workers. In fact, that was what a European officer who came from the Royal Ordnance factories to visit our country had himself stated. When he saw the workers working in the ordnance factories, he said these words. So, naturally, we should depend upon these workers, but we have to procure for them material of the correct specification.

I am sorry that during this emergency, when a lot of contractors supplied material, about 10,000 quilts were supplied by a particular contractor, and after a test check, it was found that those quilts contained no cotton inside but were stuffed only with waste material. This is how the contractors are trying to swindle our country and take advantage of this emergency. I fully agree that there is a crisis of character in our country. But should that go to this extent? There is a testing unit at Alipore. There is an inspection department in the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals. All these inspection

departments and all the departments of the Defence Ministry concerned with inspection should come forward and check every item. I know that all items cannot be checked, but at least there should be a percentage check. At least it should be ensured that the material which is procured from the contractors is in accordance with the specification. If that is not done I am sorry that our jawans will suffer.

Think of a jawan who is facing the Chinese aggression at a height of 14000 or 15000 feet; if he is supplied a quilt which contains only waste and no cotton, particularly at that height, what will be his condition? It will be too much; it will be playing with human lives in our country. If this is found to be correct, then the particular contractor should be punished and blacklisted for ever.

Then, my attention has been drawn to the various items. Now, here is a concern. I do not want to name it. They have written a letter to the hon. Minister of Defence Production and they have also written a letter to the Director-General about the supply of material for defence services. They have written letters saying that this particular material is not available, and they can only purchase through blackmarket. But the ordnance depot at Shakurbasti could have supplied that material. But that is not being done with the result that the contractor has to purchase elsewhere. However nationalistic-minded he may be, he has to purchase material from blackmarket. And who loses? It is the exchequer which loses. He does not lose anything. If a particular article is purchased through black-marketing, he will supply the same thing to the defence industry or to the ordnance factory or to any other defence department, at an exorbitant rate, and we shall have to accept it because we have to face the Chinese aggression.

So, material should be procured and made available if necessary even for the contractor, and it should be readily available. I am sure that the hon. Minister who has vast experience in this will kindly see that material is made available even to the contractor.

Then a question was raised many a time in this House whether the private sector should also manufacture defence needs.

18 hrs.

I have a fear in my mind. I know if it is a question of garment, if it is a question of boots and other things, they may be manufactured by the private sector. But a serious question will arise in this country if contractors, big industrialists, are allowed to manufacture arms and ammunition. What will happen? I had a talk with some defence officials, and I know it that once the private sector comes into the manufacture of arms and ammunition, they will try to keep war psychosis alive in this country. They will try to convert this entire country into a country of warmongers just to keep their industry alive. This is a matter to be considered. Otherwise, things will become difficult. The hon. Minister should kindly consider this. Both in the interest of security and in the interest of our foreign policy, arms and ammunition should not be allowed to be manufactured by contractors.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he likely to continue?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he may continue tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, April 16, 1963/Chaitra 26, 1885 (Saka).

[Monday, April 15, 1963/Chaitra 25, 1885 (Saka)]

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1878	Frigates for Navy	9666
1879	Press Consultative Committee	9666—67
1880	Allotment of newsprint	9667
1881	Fatal accidents in collieries in Yellandu	9667—68
1882	Doctors for Army medical service	9668—69
1883	Extradition treaties	9669
1884	Third Plan target for Punjab	9669
1885	Air Force Reservists	9669—70
1886	Uniform allowances to Air Force Reservists	9670
1887	Emergency Commissions	9670—71

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1888	Air Force Flying College examination	9671—72
1889	Proof and Experimental Centre, Chandipur. . .	9672
1890	Export of ilmenite to Czechoslovakia	9672—73
1891	Aerodrome in Malabar area	9673
1892	Bonus for textile workers	9673—74
1893	Purchase of Constellation planes from Air India	9674
1894	Local Development works in Punjab	9674—75
1895	Indian economists for Ghana	9675
1897	N.C.C. Training	9675—76
1898	Recruitment of airmen	9676
1899	Road between Leh and Ladakh	9676—77
1900	High altitude sickness among Defence Forces . . .	9677—78
1901	Manufacture of missiles in India	9678
1902	Distribution of radio sets in Andhra Pradesh . . .	9678
1903	Collection of National Defence Fund in Ceylon . . .	9679

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

9679—80

(1) A copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Notification No. G.S.R. 424 dated the 9th March, 1963 under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 504 dated the 23rd March,

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

1963, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952

(iii) Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines on the fatal accident in the Jamuria A & B Pits Colliery, West Bengal, on the 21st March, 1963.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON BILL PRESENTED

9681

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao presented the Report of the Joint Committee on the Government of Union Territories Bill, 1963.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 9687—9832

(i) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

(ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1963/CHAITRA 26, 1855 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination and consideration of Demands for Grants in respect of Department of Parliamentary Affairs and the Ministry of Finance.